

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1913

NO 30

## DEATH OF A. STRAHAN

Succumbs to Heart Failure at an advanced age

Tuesday morning Mr. Andrew Strahan an aged resident of this village was called to his reward after an illness of only six days.

For a number of years past he has been quite feeble due to the infirmities of age but not until Wednesday evening of last week did any symptoms of disease make themselves manifest. He had seemed as well as usual until about five o'clock when in the act of fixing the fire he suddenly fell to the floor. A doctor was summoned and he pronounced the case one of heart trouble and after lingering for six days, during which time his recovery was at no time expected he quietly passed away.

The deceased was born August 30, 1825 at Rathkenney, Ireland, and was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Strahan in 1851 at New York City. In 1853 they moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., and in 1869 moved with his family to Lake county, Ill., where he lived until the time of his death which occurred at the age of 87 years, 7 months and 1 day.

His wife preceded him in death eight years ago and since that time he has depended upon his daughter for his necessary care. He is survived by four children two sons and two daughters, Samuel and Mrs. Mary Marshall of Antioch; John, of Russell; and Mrs. John Spears of Bagley, Iowa, all of whom were with him at the last.

The funeral services were held this (Thursday) forenoon at eleven o'clock at the home and burial in the cemetery at Hickory.

## MORE RIOTING IN ZION

3000 Crusaders Participate in Riot Wednesday

Religious warfare is again holding the stage at Zion City, and in a riot Wednesday afternoon in which their where more than 3,000 persons, three men were seriously injured, and a score received minor bruises.

The three injuries were the most painful were:

Wright, John, cut and bruised about the head and chest.

M'Mean, A. B., head and body badly bruised; may have internal injuries.

Rahl, Jesse, eye injured, and other minor bruises.

The riot came as the result of action taken by Marshal John Hoover, when he, with a deputy, F. A. Schneider, stood in the path of the "crusaders," three hundred and fifty strong, all followers of Voliva, when they went to hold their daily prayer meeting and song service in front of the Cook Electrical Company.

When the Marshall attempted to stop the Volivaites a messenger carried the news to Voliva.

"Hole that meeting if any of you are still alive after you reach the factory," was Voliva's order.

The bell on Zion Home called Voliva's fellows and within a quarter of an hour, over a thousand men had gathered. All marched to the factory, and held their meeting, singing, "We're Marching to Zion."

## LAKE VILLA

ELECTS THEIR FIRST TOWN OFFICERS

The election in Lake Villa township was important, because it is the first appearance of the township in the county organization. Lake Villa is the new township created last fall by slicing off a piece of Grant and Antioch and John Straton, the first supervisor from the township goes to the board representing a new town which has sprung into existence since the last supervisors' elections in the county.

The entire corps of offices elected as follows:

Supervisor—John Stratton.

Assessor—Eugene A. Wilton.

Collector—Percy Dibble.

Clerk—C. W. Talbott.

Highway Commissioners—George McCride, J. J. Barnstable, Frank M. Hamlin.

Justice of the Peace—M. S. Miller.

Lyons B. Congdon.

Constables—H. Witt, W. G. Hucker.

Be Glad of Advice.

One should always be glad of advice, and willing to take it into consideration—if it is offered in the right spirit.

This does not mean that one must necessarily follow all advice that is offered; that would be worse than taking no advice at all.

I mean that in a difficult situation you should hear what a large number of wise people have to suggest, and then go home quietly and think over all that you have heard, and then make up your own mind.

That's the way to do!—Chicago Tribune.

## FARMERS WIN LONG MILK FIGHT

Organized Producers Say That a Large Fortune Has Been Won

## ALL CONTRACTS CLOSED

All Standard MILK Will Bring \$1.50 Per Hundred For the Summer

The farmers and dairymen have ample reason for feeling jubilant over their recent victory in regard to raising the price of milk for the coming season. That one million dollars has been added to the milk checks of farmers of the Elgin dairy district by the fight of organized producers is the estimate by leaders in the fight for \$1.50 milk.

The fight has proven that the producer can get his rights if he demands them and remains firm, said President Fellows. Borden's company is managed under a new policy now. The company has been the bell weather of the milk business for so many years that all distributors and producers looked to it for guidance as to price. The farmers were the last to realize the change. That explains why producers have not made the present demand before.

The following statement by Albert E. Jack secretary of the Association shows what can be done by sticking together for the ultimate good of all.

"The Milk Producers' Association has made good. For the first time in the history of the milk business of this region, the distributors have been put to confusion. The Borden Company which for years has set the price of milk is no longer the price setter. This company has lost its prestige and has lost a large fraction of its milk."

The association has set the price and maintained the price. From 3-4 to 4-5 of all the milk going into Chicago this summer will go in at approximately our price.

If we did not win everything we sought, we won a great deal. Thanks to the association, our milk this summer will bring us a higher rate than any milk sold east of the Mississippi river. We are receiving from 4 1/2 to 14 cents per 100 pounds more for our milk than are the producers near New York who heretofore have always received from 6 to 10 cents per hundred pounds more than we.

Above all we have proved that we can stand together for our rights and in this there is hope for the future.

The Milk Producers Association is therefore worthy the confidence and support of all milk producers of the county.

Statement by Albert E. Jack.

## RAVEN ATONES FOR OLD SIN

Since Middle Ages One of Its Kind Has Been Confined in Saxony as a Punishment

There is a new raven in the cage of the historic raven of Merseburg in Prussian Saxony. The number in succession of the new bird is not recorded, but it occupies a place that has held a raven since the middle ages, in consequence of the contrition of a certain knight of Merseburg who condemned to death an innocent man.

Thilo von Trotha was the lord of this section in the middle ages. One day he missed from his room some jewelry, accused a man servant of stealing it and had him beheaded in the courtyard. Before his decapitation the condemned man proclaimed his innocence and said that he would reassert it after death by raising his arms above his shoulders. Tradition says that he did so.

Some months later the missing jewels were found in a raven's nest. Thilo von Trotha thereupon ordered that for all time a raven should be kept in the courtyard, and the raven just put into the cage is the successor of that first bird. The arms of the von Trothas have a quartering showing a headless human trunk with the arms raised.

## Love and Jealousy.

Jealousy, at any rate, is one of the consequences of love. You may like it or not at pleasure, but there it is.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## MAR. WEATHER REPORT

Furnished By J. C. James, the Local Weather Man

Mar. 1913—Warmest day 61 on the 19. Coldest day 8 below on 2 & 7. Average temperature 32.70. Rainfall 2.53 inches. Snowfall 6 1/2 inches.

Mar. 1912—Warmest day 42 on the 17. Coldest day 8 below on the 1st. Average temperature 23.23. Rainfall 1.99 inches. 13 inches snow.

Mar. 1911—Warmest day 74 on the 21st. Coldest day 8 above on the 16th. Average temperature 35.32. Rainfall .23 inches.

Mar. 1910—Warmest day 82 on the 19th. Coldest day 18 above on the 15. Average temperature 45.22. Total rain 5-100 inches.

Mar. 1909—Warmest day 56 on the 26th. Coldest day 9 on the 17th. Average temperature 33.41. Total rain fall 60.100 inches.

Mar. 1908—Warmest day 70 on the 26. Coldest day 15 above on the 9th. Average temperature 35.03. Rainfall 3.35 inches.

Mar. 1907—Warmest day 86 on the 21. Coldest day 18 above on the 16th. Average temperature 42.32. Total rainfall 65.100 inches.

Mar. 1906—Warmest day 50 on the 1st. Coldest day 4 above on the 23rd. Average temperature 27.15. Total rainfall 60.100 inch.

Mar. 1905—Warmest day 77 on the 23. Coldest day 9 above on the 13. Average temperature 37.99. Total rainfall 2.65 inch.

Mar. 1904—Warmest day 57 on the 25th. Coldest day 10 above on the 3rd. Average temperature 31.54 above. Rainfall 5.20 inches 10 inches of snow.

Mar. 1903—Warmest day 75 on the 18. Coldest day 12 above on 1st. Average temperature 40.52. Rainfall 2.60 inch.

Mar. 1902—Warmest day 66 on the 26. Coldest day 4 above on the 17th. Average temperature 33.83. Total rainfall 1.05 inches.

## DECLARES IDEAL RACE TRACK IS TO BE OPENED UP

Is the ideal race track at Russell, Lake county, to be opened up for racing?

Here's what the Kenosha News says about it:

Kenosha county is to have another taste of the racing game as it is reported on good authority that Ideal park, the famous old race track down by the state line near the village of Russell is to be opened again this season and within a few days men will be put to work scraping off the grass which for a decade has been growing over the track and fences and grand stands will be restored in time for a racing meet in the early summer. E. H. Schultz, formerly of Kenosha, has taken the lease on the property and he plans to have the track in shape for use in the next thirty days. Experts who have examined the track declare that it can be put in first class condition by simply scraping off the sod.

## TWO NEW FACES ON BOARD OF SUPERVISORS THIS YEAR

In connection with Tuesday's elections one fact of interest was brought out, viz., that every supervisor who was out for re-election succeeded in landing the honor. Their names being: E. L. Simons, Antioch; Hiram W. Ferry, Benton; H. C. W. Meyers, Fremont; Jas. G. Welch, Russell; James F. King, Shields; Edward Conrad, Waukegan.

Only two new faces will appear on the board this year, John Stratton from the new township of Lake Villa and A. T. White, Avon; successor to Henry C. Edwards who voluntarily quit and was not out for re-election.

The new board will organize in a short time and already the contest for the chairmanship has begun.

## Adopting One's Parents.

If a woman will adopt, parents are the best material for the purpose. They will not be insubordinate; from the days when from the vantage of my high chair I clamored sharply with my spoon for attention, and received it, have they not been carefully trained in the docility befitting all good American parents? Nor, being in their safe and sober sixties, are they likely to blossom into naughtiness, large or small, so that the folk will shoot out their tongues at me, aneering, "Pray is this the best you can do in the way of imparting a bringing-up?"—And how much better than an adopted husband are an adopted father and mother! They will not go about tapping cigar ashes over my maindely prejudices; they will tread gingerly and not make a horrid mess of my very best emotions. Yes; to all ladies about to adopt, I recommend parents.—From the Atlantic.

## DRY ZONE BILL IS BEFORE HOUSE

Representative H. A. Foster, Introduced the Bill before the House

## BACKED BY REV. QUAYLE

If It Becomes a Law it Will Drive All the Saloons Out of Waukegan and North Chicago

Representative H. A. Foster introduced the bill before the House at Springfield Friday which provides for a five mile anti-saloon zone about the naval station, North Chicago.

This is the bill which was designed and which is backed by the Lake County Law and Order League, and in whose interests Secretary Rev. Thos. Quayle of the Law and Order League, has been lobbying at Springfield.

It is estimated that, in case the measure becomes a law, it would drive sixty saloons out of business in North Chicago and Waukegan, although it is believed that there are really more than sixty in the two cities at the present time. But no matter what the number, the bill would drive them all out of business in case it becomes a law.

The Foster bill was given its first reading and from now on will be waged the bitter fight between the dries and wets who respectively seek its passage and its defeat.

The new bill, in case it becomes a law, would supersede the present famous mile and an eighth bill which was passed a few years ago, a bill which established a mile and an eighth dry zone about government reservations, hitting Fort Sheridan and the Naval Training station. That famous bill drove the saloons from Highwood and had the result of completely transforming the map of North Chicago, for as a result of the saloons being chased from North Chicago, the whole business district of the city was also changed, being moved to the north.

In case this new five mile law becomes operative, it means that all the saloons in North Chicago and Waukegan will be driven out of business. The five mile point north of the naval station would bring the nearest point at which a saloon may be operated, about a mile north of Waukegan. Thus, if the bill becomes operative, it would mean that there would be a rush to get county permission to run saloons at the point nearest the dead line and thus, a radical change in that particular line of business would be seen in that locality.

The fact is that the anti saloon interests have been working long and very quietly on this measure, and according to inside information, they believe they have matters well in hand even now upon the presentation of the bill has aged very much. The saloon interests however, are not inactive and they also are waging a battle to prevent the passage of this bill, which they declare, is unreasonable and some go even so far as to claim it is unconstitutional, interfering with the personal rights of people of a wide territory.

There is no doubt but this measure will characterize any measure within the present legislature will consider. The two forces are strong and mighty and neither will bend an inch in the effort to carry their point.

## For Gentlemen in Hard Luck.

Because he once was put down and out by the non-appearance of a fleet of merchantmen, Sir John Morden, an English Turkey trader, was so overjoyed when the argosy showed up some years later and made him a rich man that he established a home, where it was his wish that gentlemen who found themselves financially embarrassed might find shelter. That was in the year 1700 or thereabouts. Now the trustees of the institution are advertising for inmates. Those eligible are wholesale traders who by accident or misfortune are in need. There are certain provisos.

## Don't Be Like That.

Some people are like low-grade ore. They have gold in them, but so imbedded that it isn't worth the trouble of getting it out.

## DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA

Niels Larson Died at His Home Here Friday Night

On Friday night of last week at the hour of 10:30 o'clock occurred the death of Niels Larson of this place, the cause being a severe case of pneumonia from which he had been suffering for about two weeks.

The deceased was born in Aaby, Denmark on the 3 day of May, 1849, and died on the 28 day of March, 1913, at the age of 63 years, 10 months and 25 days. He was united in marriage to Miss Annie Marie Nelson in the year of 1882 and together they came to this country arriving here May 14, 1882.

To this union ten children were born, four of whom died in infancy. Those remaining with the mother to mourn his loss are, Tena of Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. Fred Pearce of Spring Grove, Annie of Whitewater, Wis., Nina, Ella and Artie of Antioch.

The funeral services were held at the M. E. church Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Rev. Stixrud officiating and interment in the family lot in the Antioch Hillside cemetery.

## HELD BY HYPNOTIC SPELL

Advertisement in Tribune Led to Sub Whom Doctors Tried in Test

Suspicion that hypnotic suggestion made years ago might still be "working" prompted Miss Elizabeth Campbell, a student at Lake Forest school, to answer a Tribune personal last week. This was the advertisement:

"Personal—Wanted—The address of Mr. Henry Johnson, who was a subject of hypnotic experiments before medical men in Chicago several years ago in Chicago."

The advertisement caught Miss Campbell's eye, and she recalled a mysterious visitor to her residence in Waukegan three weeks. The visitor said he was Dr. Harry Johnson, of one of the largest Chicago hospitals, but that he was engaged temporarily in the renovating of feathers. He was given the contract of cleaning the household's feathers. Also \$2.50. The feathers were not aided materially, she says.

But what she noticed was a wild gleam in the connoisseur's eyes, which her mother and brother also observed and commented on. The boy avoided looking at him, and said he believed Johnson was trying to hypnotize him. Between glances and passes at the feathers the visitor chatted generously, confiding that he had an automobile and a yacht. He was not intoxicated. He was seen later at other Waukegan residences, but has not been spotted lately.

In connection with the foregoing article clipped from a Chicago paper it may be of interest to our readers to know that Dr. Henry Johnson therein mentioned made a thorough canvass of our village a little over a week ago, his purpose being to renovate feather beds and pillows. He was quite insistent at each place he visited but those who gave him work claim that the feathers received no benefit from the treatment. Here too he claimed to be a doctor and many claimed to have been alarmed at his peculiarly gleaming eyes.

## QUICK THOUGHT, WITH NERVE

Incident That Shows Modern Young Man Is Quite Able to Look Out for Himself.

A certain literary man, possessor of the learned degree of doctor, used to take his midday luncheon at a well-known West End cafe in London. One wet day the place was less fully attended than usual, and the miserable state of the weather induced most of the visitors to seek their various employments as speedily as possible. While proceeding to follow their example, the doctor was astonished to find, in place of his shabby and weather-beaten head covering, a stylish tall hat, shining with sparkling brilliancy.

He could only attribute this quail-magical change to the delicate attention of some friend, and hastened to display the acquisition, with no little pride, to his family. The next day a young man accosted him at the cafe and politely remarked:

"Doctor, allow me to claim my hat and to apologize for the apparent mistake. The fact was, however, I had no umbrella, and you had one. I did not know what to do to prevent my new hat being spoilt in the rain, and, as I knew yours could not be made much worse than it is, I borrowed it, and now return it, with thanks."

## Cooling Off Below.

Uncle Eben says: "There would be a whole lot more trouble in this world if some of the hotheads didn't get cold feet."

Contest Was Hot

FINE PREVAILS

Fourty-one Votes Wins Over

At last Tuesday the contest that Antioch was brought to a close, the nomination at the primary, little was but when the primary and a tie vote between E. L. Simons and B. F. Nabers was stirred media. Both rallied all available forces. The candidates seemed about even for the winner. By noon a large vote had already been counted, and the number had increased to 441, Simons out by 65.

Ther of votes cast for each candidate the two precincts is given below:

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| First Precinct.           | 255 |
| Supervisor                |     |
| E. L. Simons.....         | 165 |
| B. F. Nabers.....         | 86  |
| For Highway Commissioner  |     |
| W. A. Story.....          | 152 |
| Frank Dunn.....           | 167 |
| For Justices of the Peace |     |
| J. C. James.....          | 169 |
| Harry Isaacs.....         | 148 |
| For Constables            |     |
| George Huber.....         | 150 |
| Evan Kaye.....            | 158 |
| For Town Committeemen     |     |
| Ed Wells.....             | 137 |
| W. T. Taylor.....         | 145 |
| B. H. Overton.....        | 158 |
| Second Precinct           |     |
| Number of votes cast..... | 186 |
| For Supervisor            |     |
| E. L. Simons.....         | 86  |
| B. F. Nabers.....         | 99  |
| For Highway Commissioners |     |
| W. A. Story.....          | 127 |
| Frank Dunn.....           | 135 |
| For Justices of the Peace |     |
| J. C. James.....          | 118 |
| Harry Isaacs.....         | 122 |
| For Constables            |     |
| George Huber.....         | 110 |
| Evan Kaye.....            | 127 |
| For Town Committeemen     |     |
| Ed Wells.....             | 102 |
| W. T. Taylor.....         | 123 |
| B. H. Overton.....        | 115 |

## Not in His Lifetime.

A well-known scientist was lecturing on the sun's heat, and in the course of his remarks said: "It is an established fact that the sun is gradually but surely losing its heat, and in the course of some seventy millions of years it will be exhausted; consequently this world of ours will be dead, and, like the moon, unable to support any form of life."

At this juncture a member of his audience rose in an excited manner and said:

"Pardon me, professor, but how many years did you say it would be before this calamity overtakes us?"

The professor—"Seventy millions, sir."

"Thank heavens," was the reply: "I thought you said seven millions."

## The Sea and a Drop of Water.

A German professor named Meinardus has amused himself with calculating how long a drop of water stays in the ocean before it is evaporated, and how soon it returns to the sea. Calculating—he does not say how—the total evaporation from the surface of the ocean and estimating the total volume of water in the ocean, a drop of water entering the ocean will stay there 2,460 years, provided it awaits its turn to be evaporated. However, the professor admits that the surface water stands a good chance of getting ahead of its turn. The average stay out of the ocean is only twelve days before it has fallen in rain and run back again to the sea.



## ANTIOCH NEWS

A. R. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

## PAGE NAMED ENVOY

NEW YORK EDITOR APPOINTED UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

### WILL AWAIT CONFIRMATION

New Minister Will Start for London as Soon as Upper House Confirms Nomination—Is Member of Doubleday, Page & Co.

Washington, April 2.—Walter H. Page of Garden City, L. I., editor of World's Work, and a member of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers, accepted President Wilson's offer to be ambassador to Great Britain Monday.

Mr. Page was born in Cary, a small town in North Carolina, in 1855. He was first educated at Randolph-Macon college, a Methodist institution at Ashland, Va., and later was a fellow at Johns Hopkins university, following much the same course there as that made famous by Woodrow Wilson.

Before graduating at Johns Hopkins he entered journalism, in which he has been conspicuous for many years.

His first important editorship was that of the Forum, which lasted from 1890 to 1895. Then he was literary adviser to Houghton Mifflin company for four years.

During the three years prior to the founding of the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co., in 1899, he was editor of the Atlantic Monthly. Since then he has edited his own magazine, World's Work.

Dr. Page, as he prefers to be called, has been one of the leaders on the "back-to-the-country" movement, and his firm was one of the first in this country to establish a garden city for its employees.

His home outside of New York city has been the rendezvous for distinguished literary men for a decade or more, and he has been treated as one of the most forceful publicists in the country.

Mr. Page said that if the senate confirmed his appointment he would leave immediately for London. The senate meets April 7 and the Page appointment will be one of the first to come before it. Mr. Page did not show any apprehension that there might be unfavorable action on his name.

### MEXICAN GOVERNOR IS SLAIN

Abraham Gonzales, Constitutional Executive of Chihuahua, Mex., Thrown Under Wheels of Train.

El Paso, Tex., April 2.—Abraham Gonzales, constitutional governor of Chihuahua and former minister of interior under President Madero, was thrown beneath the wheels of a train Monday at Mapula, a small station south of Chihuahua by Diaz-Huerta army officers in charge of the escort conducting him to Mexico City, according to an investigation made by friends in El Paso of the murdered man.

The governor's body was almost cut in twain by the car wheels, but as this did not instantly kill him, one of the officers drew a revolver and shot him as he lay writhing in agony through the head.

Shortly after the Diaz-Huerta coup do etat in Mexico City, Gonzales, loyal to the constitutional government, was arrested in Chihuahua by General Antonio Rabago. He was held prisoner for some time and then came an order for his removal to the City of Mexico.

When the special train carrying the governor reached Torreon it halted and on an order from a state court in Chihuahua, started back towards Chihuahua. Lieutenant Colonel Camarena, commanding the Diaz-Huerta escort, was in communication with General Huerta by wire during the stay at Torreon and it is thought that here he received direct orders from the general to "dispose" of Gonzales.

### WILSON RECEIVES FIRST PAY

Chief Executive Is Handed Treasury Warrant for \$5,025, His Salary for March.

Washington, April 2.—Woodrow Wilson received his first pay check as president of the United States Monday when Secretary McAdoo presented him with a treasury warrant for \$5,025, representing his salary from March 4 to 31. The president is the only official whose salary is paid by the treasury department. Vice-President Marshall received from the secretary of the senate the portion he has so far earned of his \$12,000 annual compensation.

Saloons Closed in Cairo, Cairo, Ill., April 2.—The city flood committee issued an order Monday closing all saloons and retail stores, with the exception of bakeries and drug stores. Many merchants are moving their stocks to second stories.

Engineer Begs to Die, St. Paul, Minn., April 2.—Pinned against the hot boiler of his engine, George Murphy of St. Paul, a Northern Pacific engineer, for three-quarters of an hour begged policemen and firemen to kill him Monday.

## DAYTON DEATHS FEWER THAN 150

Work of Clearing City of Wreckage Is Begun.

### HUNGRY ARE BEING FED

Ninety Bodies Have Been Taken From Ruins by State Troops and Volunteer Force—Seventeen Looters Shot.

### LATEST ESTIMATE OF DEAD.

The latest reports show the following deaths:

| OHIO.             |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Dayton .....      | 150 |
| Columbus .....    | 56  |
| Hamilton .....    | 50  |
| Miamisburg .....  | 50  |
| Tiffin .....      | 18  |
| Chillicothe ..... | 18  |
| Middletown .....  | 2   |
| Piqua .....       | 13  |
| Ohio total .....  | 429 |

| INDIANA.            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Peru .....          | 20  |
| Brookville .....    | 16  |
| Fort Wayne .....    | 6   |
| Terre Haute .....   | 4   |
| Washington .....    | 4   |
| Frankfort .....     | 2   |
| Logansport .....    | 1   |
| Rushville .....     | 1   |
| Indiana total ..... | 59  |
| Grand total .....   | 488 |

Dayton, O., March 31.—Dayton has begun the reconstruction of the city following the flood disaster. The waters of the four streams which overflowed the city have receded so far that it is possible to penetrate on foot all except a few of the sections of the city.

The work of rescue is practically finished, the last of the refugees having been taken to places of safety. Most of the bodies in the limits of the city itself have been found and search for others is being made farther down the river.

### Ninety Bodies Recovered.

Ninety bodies have been recovered, and it is estimated that the total number of deaths will not be more than 150. With the recovery of the bodies ended, removal of the wreckage of the flood was begun by the state troops, the local authorities, and the volunteers.

### Hungry Are Being Fed.

The relief measures are now so well in hand that the hungry in all quarters are being fed, clothing and medical aid supplied, and all pressing wants being met. These conditions are due to the generous response of the nearby towns and cities as well as distant points.

The identified dead so far number 50, with 40 unidentified. The dead are being removed to improvised morgues in different quarters of the city.

### Seventeen Looters Shot.

Seventeen men have been shot and killed in the streets of Dayton as ghoulies and looters since the declaration of martial law. Ten were killed between darkness Saturday night and daylight Sunday morning. Nine were negroes and the tenth a white man, the only white man of the 17 whose crimes brought instant death as punishment.

George F. Burba, secretary to Governor Cox, who represents the governor in relief work here, summed up the situation in Dayton as follows:

Forty thousand persons must be fed and cared for a week.

### 25,000 Are Destitute.

Twenty thousand persons must be fed and cared for for an indefinite period.

Except for the clothes on their backs they are absolutely destitute. They must eventually be financed so they can resume housekeeping.

Fifteen thousand houses must be cleaned and plastered.

Two thousand are wrecked or must be torn down and destroyed.

Untold thousands of tons of debris, wreckage of all kinds, must be carted away.

The bodies of 1,500 horses and other animals must be removed and incinerated.

### Recover 62 at Columbus.

Columbus, Ohio, March 31.—Twelve additional bodies were recovered here Sunday from the debris. Several of these, however, were later identified as citizens previously reported dead, hence the Columbus list of flood victims still remains at 67.

Sixty-two bodies have now been recovered and taken to various morgues. Many are still reported missing.

A large squad of men are working on the various railroads clearing away the debris and have succeeded in patching up the big break in the levee which caused the disaster on the west side.

### Piqua-Troy Deaths.

Sidney, Ohio, March 31.—Flood waters that engulfed Troy and Piqua are receding, and the survivors in both cities are taking a more hopeful

### In the Art Gallery.

"He was showing that temperance orator some oil paintings of considerable spirit in their treatment."

"Did she like them?"

"No; asked him to take her to the water colors."

### The Real Kind.

"I have quite a valuable collection of autographs."

"Whose are they?"

"They are those of my creditors on receipts."

### One Phase of It.

"Here is a theorist who says that hens think like human beings."

"I don't know about that, but I do know some human beings who cackle like hens."

view of the future, even though typhoid epidemic prevails.

It is believed that the number of drownings at Piqua will not exceed 20 and the deaths in Troy will number about the same.

Piqua has 2,500 homeless.

### Indiana's Dead Totals 60.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31.—Sixty lives are known to have been lost in Indiana's flood which has almost disappeared in central portions of the state and smaller cities along the Ohio river.

Peru and Brookville's death lists are those of drownings only, but two deaths at Terre Haute, one at Fort Wayne, and the only verified fatality in West Indianapolis, followed exposure suffered by the refugees.

Undoubtedly the list will be augmented during the next few days, indications being that the river channels, still buried by high water, hold at least some bodies. The five bodies recovered at Peru were those of persons already counted among the dead.

### Relief Funds for Stricken.

Governor Ralston is obtaining better organization of relief work and is sending relief funds into the stricken districts. Business conditions in Indianapolis already are normal and public utilities will be completely restored within a few days.

Property losses throughout the state count many millions, and Governor Ralston says it will be impossible to estimate this loss.

Costly bridges have been swept away, expensive railroad construction washed out and large public utilities badly crippled, all of which require enormous expenditures to replace.

### Death Toll at Peru Twenty.

Peru, Ind., March 31.—Twenty bodies of flood victims have been recovered, and this number is believed to be the total.

The flood is rapidly receding and Peru, instead of being a city submerged with water is coated with a layer of mud from one to three feet thick.

The authorities are devoting their efforts to removing the bodies of dead animals from the street and disposing of the accumulations of filth left in the trail of the flood.

### Wood to Guide Sanitation.

Washington, March 31.—It was announced at the war department that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who drove yellow fever out of Cuba and put an end to cholera epidemic in the Philippines, will give his personal attention to the sanitation of the flood districts in Ohio and Indiana.

General Wood and Secretary of War Garrison made an inspection tour which included Hamilton, Ohio. Here is the substance of the report made by Secretary Garrison to President Wilson:

"The force of the water here was very great. The flood area was wide and the destruction of property very large. Forty-five bodies of the drowned have been so far recovered. The debris has not all been searched as yet, but I think it safe to estimate that seventy to eighty will be the outside limit of the number of the dead. Commends Public Spirit.

"The public spirit displayed here is of the highest and most commendable quality, and the citizens are enthusiastically co-operating with the National Guard officer in command of the situation. Our officers are working in concert, we having medical officers, hospital corps men, non-commissioned officers of the line, and engineer officers here.

"There is an abundance of food, shelter, medical supplies, physicians and clothing. Nothing needed for the existing emergency is lacking. I think it proper for you to announce if you desire to do so, that Hamilton as well as all other places seriously affected by the flood have found themselves and are tending toward normal conditions rapidly.

"The pressure on the lines of telegraph and telephone communication has prevented news from getting through, which have been cheering if it could have been published. I saw Miss Boardman and her aide and they will take care of the situation after the emergency has passed and our men are withdrawn."

### Death at Chillicothe.

"The report from Zanesville, Ohio, is that matters are well in hand there and such is also the case at Chillicothe. At the latter the loss of life was twenty-five.

"As a preventative measure officers have been sent from here to Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind. One large boat is being stocked with provisions and an officer and aid will be placed on it to go to Portsmouth, Ohio, and from thence to Point Pleasant, Ky., visiting the places on both sides of the river and giving relief where needed."

Secretary Garrison concluded his report with the announcement that he would go to Columbus today to hold a conference with Governor Cox, after which he would go back to Cincinnati and return to Washington Tuesday.

C. L. Magee, secretary of the American Red Cross society said the fund collected for the flood sufferers had reached the sum of \$362,810.64.

### Drilling Them In.

Wright—I see that electrically-driven drills have been invented for surgical operations on the human skull.

Pomman—Do not despair, old man; they'll succeed in making people see your jokes yet.

### One Phase of It.

"Here is a theorist who says that hens think like human beings."

"I don't know about that, but I do know some human beings who cackle like hens."

## THE LATE J. PIERPONT MORGAN AND HIS SON



From photograph taken only a few months before the demise of the great financier.

## J. PIERPONT MORGAN IS DEAD AT ROME

King of Financiers Succumbs to Infirmities of Age.

### STOCK MARKET NOT AFFECTED

End Had Been Expected, and Care Taken That Shock to Money Centers Should Be of Little Weight—Career of Magnate a Succession of Triumph.

Rome, Italy.—John Pierpont Morgan, the world's greatest financier, died at the Grand hotel March 31.

At the bedside at the time of death were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, the financier's son-in-law and daughter, and three attending physicians.

The body, after appropriate religious ceremonies, was embalmed and transferred to Naples for shipment to America.

It is needless to say that the firm, of J. Pierpont Morgan and Company is the greatest in the country, and that its branches in European centers are powers in the money markets of those places. J. P. Morgan is a name that is instantly associated by old and young alike with money—great stacks of gold. And then the feverish, superficial nature of people busy with their own affairs considers neither the name nor the man any further.

This estimate of the man never did him justice. It often causes adverse criticism, for his methods were often attacked. His organization of giant corporations has furnished the most strenuous example of bitter attack, both on political platform and in the public press. This is all a matter of opinion, and at this time is carefully excluded.

Morgan did organize giant corporations. He extended railroads, he opened new territories, he made possible commerce, which in all reason had to be enlarged by some man consistent with the growth of the country and population. Curious as it may seem, however, the more clamor there was against his methods the more he was held in esteem by writers of note and education, who had occasion to review his works.

At one time English capitalists, seeing a favorable opportunity through adverse conditions in this country to grab the West Shore railroad, thereby establishing a footing for a still greater grab, asked Morgan to act as their agent, in that manner covering the identity of those who were to be the real owners. Morgan turned down an opportunity of making several millions by refusing. Then he saved the railroad to American ownership by taking it over himself, quietly, and quickly turned it over to the New York Central by perpetual lease.

At another time he discovered that the country was being depleted of gold by a clique of men who were amassing great wealth by shipping it to Europe. He stopped the leak, reorganized the system of shipment and was then made the subject of a congressional investigation, which should more properly have been made of the clique he broke. He clearly and concisely answered every question that was put to him by the investigators.

During President Cleveland's administration it was decided that a bond issue of \$20,000,000 was necessary. Morgan undertook the task, and it was floated. He made money, of course. That was what he was in business for. But at that time the whole world looked on with wonder at the ease with which he accomplished a task that no other banking firm was willing to undertake.

In 1901 Morgan floated the securities of the United States Steel corporation, which was capitalized at \$1,100,000,000. The amount was almost beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, but with the great financier it was merely a matter of calculation and accomplishment. In the same year he secured the American subscription to a \$50,000,000 British war loan.

But it was during the bankers' panic of 1907 that Morgan rose to supreme command of financial America.

Like an absolute monarch, he sat in his marble library in New York, surrounded by the money kings of a lesser empire, dictating to them, and sending them forth to carry out his will.

At a time when banks and trust companies were toppling all about him, it was his steady hand that was stretched forth to save, not all of them, but those which he decreed should survive. Practically speaking, the life of nearly every banking and financial institution in New York was in his hands, he held the balances, passing out his sentences of financial life or death in quick staccato tones.

His friends say that the work he did during this trying period will rebound to his everlasting honor.

Even the government at Washington looked upon him as the one man who was capable of throttling the dragon of panic and practically all the resources of the United States treasury were turned over to him to do with as he saw fit and proper.

An instance of this was the pouring out of \$25,000,000 upon the floor of the stock exchange to save that institution from utter ruin on that memorable black Friday in 1907.

This money was conjured from somewhere by J. P. Morgan. No one knew from where. Later it developed that the money had been taken out of the United States sub-treasury and turned over to Mr. Morgan.

As a great lover of art, Mr. Morgan spent much money in collecting, but he always played fair.

After paying a fortune for the famous Ascoli cope, he returned it to the Italian government as soon as he learned it had been stolen from its place in an old church.

He possessed a rare copy of the Bible, the famous Luther Bible.

He has spent a vast fortune to possess it, bidding more than any of his rivals could afford to give. When he learned that Emperor William of Germany was one of those whom he had outbid for the precious volume, however, he promptly presented it to the kaiser.

For these two acts of generosity he was decorated by the Italian government and by the German kaiser.

Because of the heavy duty on works of art coming into the United States, Mr. Morgan had kept the greater part of his collection on the other side.

Congress, however, passed a law removing this duty and in the spring of 1912 the great collections of the American financier, which were assembled at his two homes in London and at Paris, and valued at more than \$2,000,000, were packed up and shipped to New York.

The greatest part of this collection is now to be seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

## OH! MY BACK!

A stubborn backache that comes on, week after week, is sure to suspect kidney trouble, for when the kidneys are inflamed and swollen, bending the back brings a sharp twinge that almost takes the breath away.

It's hard to work and just as hard to rest or sleep. Doan's Kidney Pills relieve aching kidneys—relieve constipation, aching kidneys. The proof is an amazing collection of backache testimonials.

### AN INDIANA CASE

S. W. Jeckell, 323 S. Meridian St., Portland, Ind., says: "My back ached terribly, my hands and feet were badly swollen. I had terrible headaches and could not get out of bed on my hands and knees. I doctored about and was until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I improved steadily and before long was entirely cured."

Get Doan's at Any Store, or a Box of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, FOSTER-McLURE CO., Buffalo, New York.

## RESINOL STOPS SKIN TROUBLES

If you have eczema, ringworm or other itching, burning, unsightly skin or scalp eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears, even in severe and stubborn cases. Pimples, blackheads and red, sore, blotchy faces and hands speedily yield to Resinol.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap heal skin humors, sores, boils, scalds, cold-sores, chafings and rashes. Prescribed by physicians for many years. All druggists sell Resinol Soap (25c) and Resinol Ointment (50c and \$1). Sent by parcel post outside of price. For sample of each write to Dept. 6-K, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

### SAD PREDICAMENT.



"I have come to ask your daughter's wing."

"Alas! Mr. Drake, I'm afraid you will have to wait until some new ones grow in. The farmer clipped our wings this morning."

### No Little Girl for Him.

The six-year-old son of a well-known Indianapolis family attends a dancing school. He is a chubby little fellow who has not begun to stretch out yet and he keenly feels his "shortage." He demands that he be recognized as a little "grownup." Several days ago the teacher planned to instruct her pupils in dancing "the Butterfly." A five-year-old girl who is small for her age, and just a trifle stouter than our hero, but an adept at dancing, was assigned as his partner. He gazed at her in silence. Then he took hold of her hand and, with his mouth set firmly, walked straight over to the teacher.

"Don't you think you'd better give me a bigger girl?" he asked.—Indianapolis News.

### FLY TO PIECES.

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain."

Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food, and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better."

"Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum served to him in the family where he boarded. He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent."

"While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before, and the nervous conditions came on again."

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and have never returned."

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville, in Piqua."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



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places of safety, and on the roofs  
of buildings, only to die from expos-

ure. The suffering of the survivors huddled  
together in the marooned buildings  
was awful. Food and water could not  
be taken to them.

Foreigners killed their countrymen  
and even members of their families  
in their desperate efforts to obtain  
food, according to John Volbrecht  
of Yukawa street, in North Dayton,  
who was taken from the one remaining  
abutments of the Herman street  
bridge. Volbrecht said he was at his  
home with his family when the flood  
struck North Dayton. The house was  
picked up by the current and carried  
against the Herman street bridge.

Volbrecht said he clung to the bridge  
and didn't know what became of his  
family.

One woman with a ten-day-old baby  
climbed over the roofs of three houses  
to reach the rescuers.

Many Rescued by a Cable.  
Many thrilling stories were told by  
the Dayton refugees who had been  
trapped in their attics and on their  
roofs in the very heart of the flood.

A. J. Bard of Belmont avenue, who  
was penned in the City National  
Bank building on Third street, near  
Main, Tuesday, was rescued.

"One hundred and fifty of us were  
caught in the building," said Mr.  
Bard. "We remained there until the  
fire started, then we began to plan an  
escape."

"We cut the elevator cable and ob-  
tained a ball of twine and some small  
wire from one of the offices. We at-  
tracted a boatman, who risked his life  
to come to us. We gave the boatman  
one end of the twine and he rowed to  
the old courthouse. He then pulled  
the wire over and after that the heavy  
cable.

"One end of the cable was made  
fast in the bank building and the  
other in the old courthouse. Then,  
with only the light of the burning  
structure, the 150 persons in the bank  
building made their way, hand over  
hand, along the cable over the swirl-  
ing torrent to the courthouse. I be-  
lieve every one, men and women,  
made the trip in safety. During our  
imprisonment I had two crackers and  
a slice of chipped beef to eat."

Only Doctor a Drug Flend.  
Terrible scenes were reported from  
West Indianapolis. Conditions in the  
flooded district were made worse by  
the fact that the only physician who  
was there to attend sufferers was a  
victim of the morphine habit. In the  
Methodist church a woman rescued  
from the bottoms gave premature  
birth to twins. The physician, what  
with the horror of his duty and his in-  
ability to obtain more of the drug,  
went insane, and after making three  
unsuccessful attempts to jump from  
a window, was placed in a straight  
jacket.

Forty Dead at Bridge.  
Richard Lee, an engineer on the  
Pennsylvania, who brought in the last  
train over that line from Logansport,  
reported a terrible condition at the  
Pennsylvania bridge over the Wabash  
on the outskirts of Logansport.

"This bridge is braced across an  
island and is as near indestructible  
as a bridge can be made," said Mr. Lee.  
"It is eighteen miles down stream  
from Peru and has caught all the  
debris from that town."

"I think we saw the remains of  
more than 100 houses stacked up  
against this bridge, with the current  
tugging and pulling at them. We  
could make out thirty or forty dead  
bodies in the crushed lumber, and it  
seemed as if some section of Peru  
must have been overwhelmed sudden-  
ly and swept down stream to destruc-  
tion."

Robber Prices of Boatmen.  
Boatmen in Peru, Ind., reaped for-  
tunes by carrying flood sufferers  
from the danger zone at exorbitant  
prices, according to M. S. Scott, a  
travelling salesman of New York, who  
arrived from Peru with two other  
travelling men.

"The condition at Peru," said Mr.  
Scott, "cannot be told. I was at a  
hotel across the street from the court  
house and last night six babies were  
born to women who lay on the bare  
floor of the building. When we learned  
of this we had them rowed across the  
street and gave them our rooms. The  
boatmen charged \$5 each to row three  
women across the street. We paid  
\$15 to be hauled three miles, and  
were lucky to get off that cheaply."

Passengers Give Refund Money.  
The flood relief fund collected in  
Chicago was increased \$152 by the  
two hours' delay of the Twentieth  
Century Limited from New York. For  
every hour the train is late the pas-  
sengers are given \$1 by the company.  
It arrived in Chicago two hours be-  
hind time.

J. L. Daube of Philadelphia con-  
ceived the idea of giving the \$2 which  
would be refunded by the railroad  
company to the fund. He made known  
his intentions to Joseph Horowitz of  
New York and Fred K. Townsend of  
Rochester, who also were passengers.  
They became enthusiastic and formed  
a committee to collect the refund  
slips of all the passengers on the train.

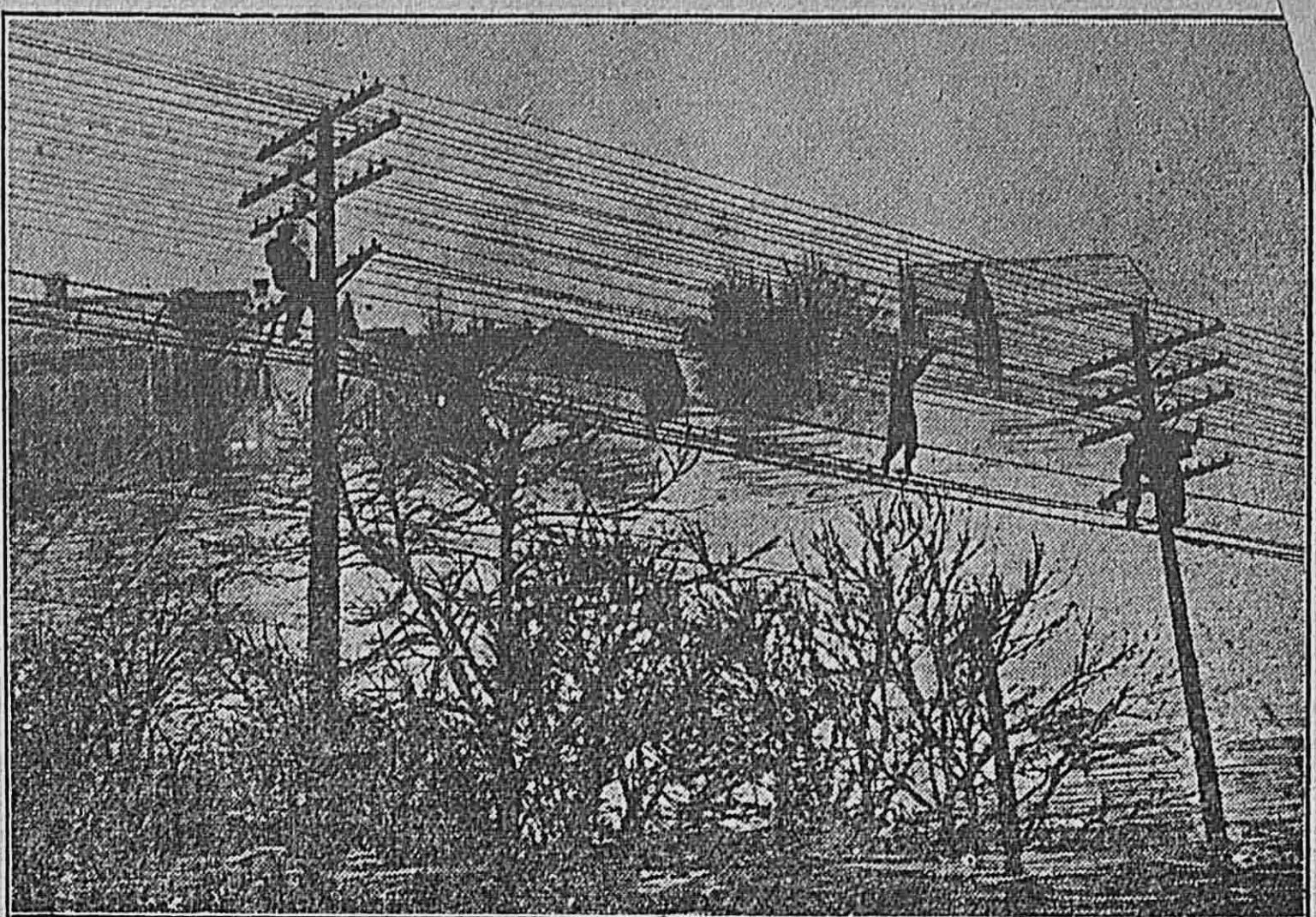
Out of eighty passengers seventy-  
six readily gave up their slips. Among  
the four was an Englishman just ar-  
rived. The flood situation was ex-  
plained to him and Daube pictured the  
sufferings of the victims.

"I don't believe it," declared the  
Englishman. "It is some bally Ameri-  
can scheme to defraud strangers.  
Show me your credentials. I never  
heard of any flood. I know all about  
your schemes in this country to de-  
fraud travelers."

Go, Insane, Slay Families.  
There were stories of insanity caused  
by the flood at Dayton. A father  
had killed his four children and  
his wife and then leaped into the  
flood.

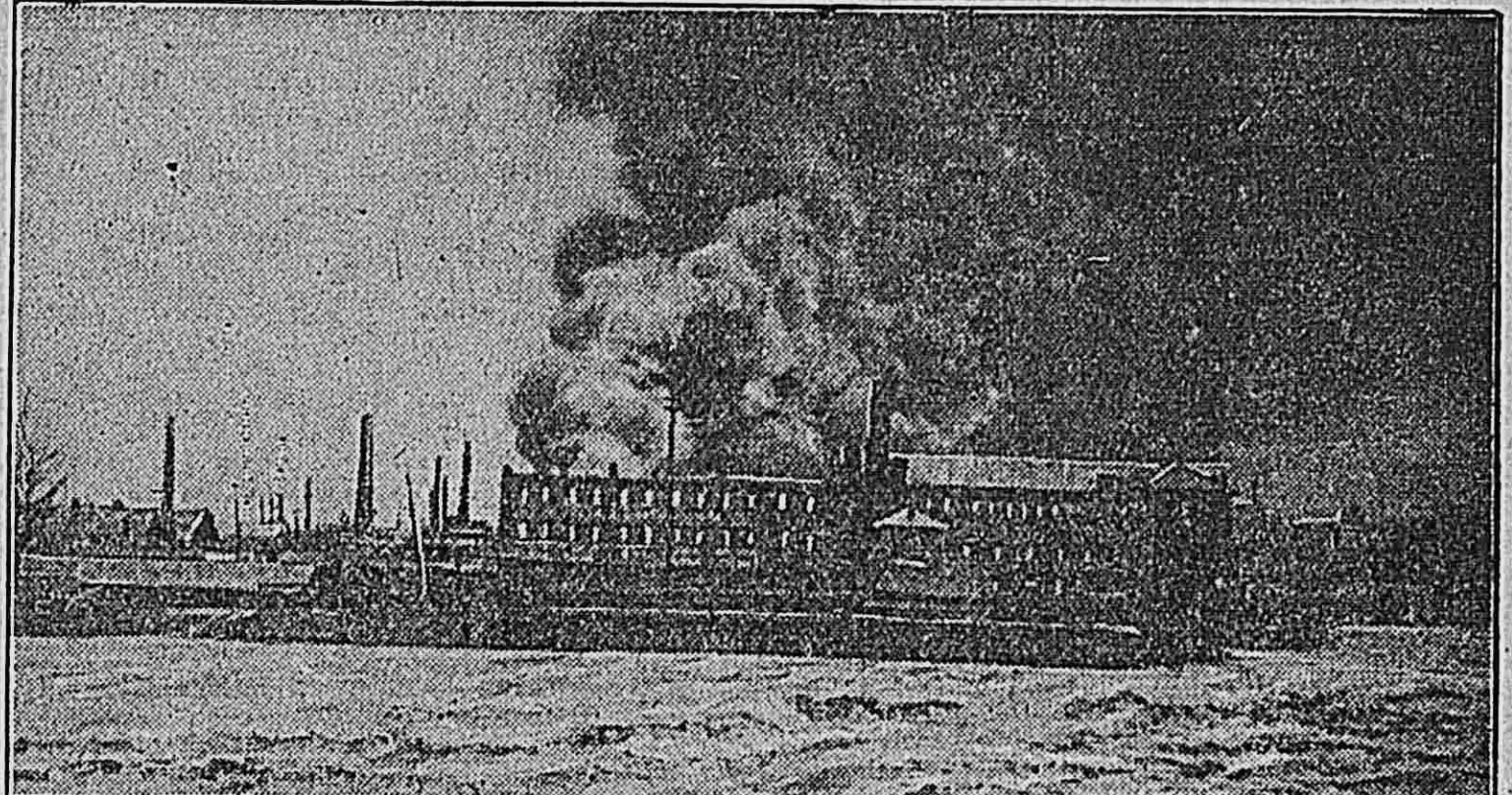
Children had been born in boats  
that were carrying their mothers to

## WALKING TO SAFETY ON TELEGRAPH CABLES



When the flood struck Dayton, causing tremendous loss of life and property, some of the inhabitants sought safety from the waters by walking along the telegraph cables, as shown in this remarkable photograph.

## FIRE ADDED TO FLOOD AT COLUMBUS



View of one of the big factory buildings at Columbus, O., which caught fire while surrounded by the raging waters of the Scioto river and was consumed.

## SCENE ON THE FLOODED MIAMI



This is a scene on the raging Miami river at Dayton, O., where hundreds of lives have been lost in the floods.

## WHAT THE CYCLONE DID TO OMAHA



Here is a photograph of one of the homes that stood in the path of the cyclone that struck Omaha. It is typical of the present condition of hundreds of residences in that city.

## STORM SWEEPS EAST

Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ken-  
tucky and N. Y. Suffer.

Flood Waters Do Great Damage in  
Many Eastern States—Thousands  
Are Periled.

Chicago, March 29.—Serious flood  
conditions prevail in the Wyoming  
valley in Pennsylvania, the greater  
part of which is under water. Many  
towns are isolated and the full ex-  
tent of the damage cannot be esti-  
mated as yet. The Susquehanna river  
has attained a height of 28 feet, but  
late reports show that it is slowly re-  
ceding, and the outlook becomes more  
hopeful. Hundreds of families  
throughout the valleys have been  
forced to flee from their homes. The  
militia is on patrol duty in several  
districts. Considerable damage is re-  
ported from Wilkesbarre.

The western portion of Virginia has  
been deluged and a gale has wrecked  
many homes and buildings. Railroad  
traffic has been paralyzed by floods  
and hundreds are homeless.

Thousands of lives have been im-  
periled by the floods throughout Ken-  
tucky and property has been damaged  
to the extent of hundreds of thou-  
sands. The Ohio river is rising and  
many towns and cities will be flooded  
when the height of the river is in-  
creased by the flood waters from  
Ohio.

In the vicinity of Rochester, in  
western New York, the flood condi-  
tions remain serious, and unless the  
rivers recede within the next few  
hours serious damage will be done to  
many houses and factories. Several  
blocks are now under water and base-  
ments of many stores have been  
flooded.

A heavy storm has swept over the  
central and southern portions of New  
Jersey. Considerable damage has  
been done by high winds and swollen  
streams.

Following the general storm, which  
caused much damage in all parts of  
Delaware, the temperature dropped  
suddenly and a big freeze was felt  
in the fruit growing sections. It was  
announced that the peach crop had  
not been damaged.

The storm which raged over the  
major portion of the state of Vermont  
has filled all the streams flowing into  
the Connecticut river full to the point  
of overflowing.



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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1913

## Farm Interests

Edited by HENRY G. BELL  
Agronomist Middle West Soil  
Improvement Committee  
Chicago—of the National  
Fertilizer Association  
Formerly Professor of Agronomy and  
Manager of Farms, University of Maine  
Asst. Professor of Farm Crops, Iowa  
State College of Agriculture, Ames

"Experience Has Shown That the Right Use  
of Fertilizers, Barn Manure, Proper Tillage,  
Good Seed and Crop Rotations, Insure Farm  
Prosperity."

### CORN VITALITY.

Factors Brought to Light in a Valuable Experiment.

(From Farmer's Review.)  
The perennial question of cattle  
markets, grain and produce prices,  
etc., will soon give place to the question  
of corn.

Where shall we plant it?  
How shall we prepare the soil?  
What variety shall be used?  
Was it ripe when picked?  
How and where has it been stored?  
What percent of it is vital?

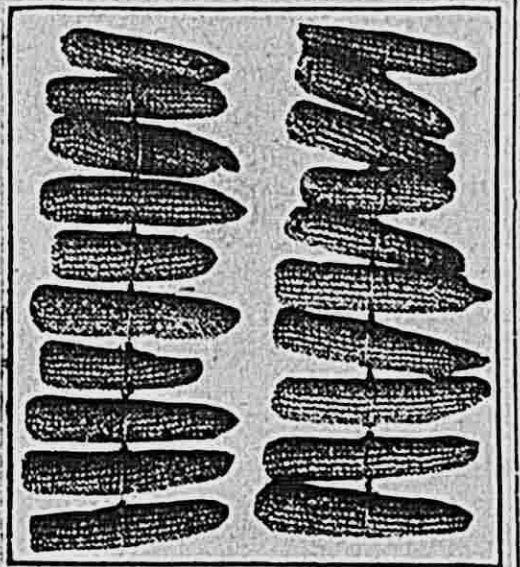
These will be the problems in the  
minds of the good farmers of the mid-  
dle west in a few weeks.

The rustling fields will soon answer  
these questions. There will be sturdy,  
vigorous, uniform stands, and there  
will be poor, irregular, sickly stands  
of corn.

We are in the habit of dilating on  
the mammoth corn crops of this fair  
land. Yet, have you ever thought of  
the revolution it would cause in our  
corn crop if the children in the farm  
home were induced—nay, even al-  
lowed to select the seed corn and test  
it in anyone of a dozen different up-to-  
date methods? Illinois would not be  
satisfied with an average corn yield  
of 33 bushels, nor would Iowa, with  
its \$200-acre land, feel that 31 bushels  
per acre was a paying corn crop.

Our corn would yield almost double  
its present return and its quality  
would be materially better.

I venture the assertion that 25 per-  
cent of the corn seed planted in the



Strings of Mature Corn Assembled  
After Four Months' Storage.

corn belt every spring is dead. Now,  
why is this?

Have you tested your seed corn? I  
ask each of a number of average  
farmers, and the following are some  
of the common answers:

1. No. Don't believe in it. I've  
always got good corn without it.

2. Well, no. You see, we have  
been too busy this year.

3. No, I sprouted one or two ears,  
and they were good. Guess the rest  
will be all right.

4. No, I haven't tested my corn.  
"After seedtime—the harvest" the  
Good Book tells me, and I am willing  
to rely on Providence for the future.

Various other excuses.

Now, for the givers of the first and  
last answers, there is no hope. Their  
good fortunes are luck, and their mis-  
fortunes are acts of Providence, and  
that is an end of the whole matter.

The busy man, and the "half-  
cooked" man may be brought to see  
the light when the financial side of  
the question is shown up.

But the farmer boy or girl! No ex-  
cuses from them. "How do you test  
corn?" is their query.

Fortunately for this old world, this  
is the attitude of the rising generation  
toward most practices that make for  
progress.

Now, there have been numerous  
statements made relative to conditions  
which influence the vitality of corn.  
Many of these statements seem to be  
reasonable, but they have not been  
checked with actual tests. In view  
of these facts, and in order to illus-  
trate and impress truths that are al-  
ready known, but not heeded, I  
planned a set of experiments for my  
research class in farm crops at Iowa  
State College of Agriculture, Ames,  
during the winter of 1908 and 1909.

The purpose of this experiment was  
to ascertain the effect on the vitality  
of ripe and unripe corn, of storing it  
under different combinations of tem-  
perature and moisture.

Fifty ears of corn were harvested  
from a big field of yellow dent, about  
the time the corn was entering the  
dough stage. These ears were divided  
into five strings of ten ears each.  
When the corn was well matured,

they ears as near uniformity in ripen-  
ness as possible were picked. These  
again were divided into five strings of  
ten ears each. A string of each was  
stored under the following conditions:

| Station | Temperature                           | Humidity |
|---------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1.....  | High                                  | Low      |
| 2.....  | High                                  | High     |
| 3.....  | Low                                   | High     |
| 4.....  | Low                                   | Low      |
| 5.....  | Outside protected from precipitation. |          |

By temperature we mean the pre-  
vailing daily temperature; by humid-  
ity we mean the prevailing daily mois-  
ture of the atmosphere. Conditions  
for Station 4 were least successfully  
obtained since low temperature causes  
relatively high humidity under aver-  
age conditions.

At least four of these conditions  
have its representative on the aver-  
age form, to-wit:

1. Temperature high, humidity low—the farm attic.
2. Temperature high, humidity high—the kitchen ceiling or stable ceiling.
3. Temperature low, humidity high—the average cellar.
4. Outside storage—driving sheds, etc.

For the experiment we chose:

- (1) A laboratory on the third floor.
- (2) A cellar.
- (3) A section of a cold storage room.
- (4) A driving shed.

A string of each of ripe and unripe  
ears of corn was placed in five small  
wire cages, built to keep out rat and  
mice. Each of these cages was then  
provided with a thermometer and an  
hygrometer (an instrument to measure  
the amount of moisture in the air).  
The cages were stored in the places  
mentioned above.

Each day about noon readings of  
temperature and moisture were taken  
at each station.

Once a month six kernels were taken  
from each ear in each cage and  
planted in sand flats in a greenhouse.  
At the same time six other kernels  
were placed in a sawdust germinator  
and kept under conditions suited to  
sprouting.

The students studied the sprouting  
kernels very closely, from month to  
month. Records were made of the  
relative strength of germination, and  
of the total per cent. of germination.

Some very interesting points in  
corn storage were illustrated by this  
experiment. Space does not permit  
our giving tables of temperature read-  
ings and germination percentages. Let  
it suffice for us to point out some ob-  
servations made during our experi-  
ment. They are:

1. Where humidity was high, in the  
case of Stations 2, 3 and 4, moulds  
grew upon the corn. These low forms  
of plantlife undoubtedly sapped vital-  
ity from the kernels. The mold was  
found to be abundant on the unsound  
corn, but very little of it appeared on  
the matured corn.

2. Germination tests showed a rapid  
falling off in the vitality of un-  
sound corn stored where the humidity  
was high, such as it is in the average  
cow-stables. The unsound corn stored  
where frost could get at it suffered  
materially as soon as winter frosts  
came.

3. In Station No. 4, although we  
did not get low temperature and low  
humidity, we did not get a condition  
where there was no circulation of air.  
This condition was found to be deadly  
to seed corn.

4. The effect of bad conditions of  
storage was much less marked in the  
case of the corn that was well ma-  
tured upon the cob. However, the  
same general effects were shown up  
in the tests of ripe seed corn as were  
evident in the tests of unsound corn.

Now, the practical lessons of this  
experiment are as follows:

- (1) Pick well matured ears for seed

corn.

(2) The best condition for the stor-  
age of seed corn is in a storehouse  
whose temperature never goes below  
freezing, and whose air moisture is  
slight.

(3) Seed corn should be stored  
where there is a good circulation of  
air. The chemical changes which are  
going on in the dormant seed require  
a circulation of fresh air in order to  
remove the poisonous gases produced.

(4) Test every ear of seed corn  
before using it in the field. The great-  
est corn expert living could not have  
predicted the great variations in vital-  
ity that the experiment showed up,  
from a study of the ears or kernels.

The time spent in testing seed corn  
returns a profit of several hundred  
per cent. at harvest.

Let every "corn-belter" test his seed  
corn this spring. It pays!

### Temperature of Lava.

The temperature of flowing lava  
was measured during the eruption of  
Etna last September by Prof. G. Platan-  
ia with a Ferry radiopyrometer. Where  
the lava was still glowing red  
temperatures ranging from 795 to  
940 degrees Cent. were observed.

### Her Infinite Variety.

As we sit down and ponder over the  
summer courtship we find the hand  
that wielded the canoe paddle now  
wields the broom. The suppers on  
river banks are now in a small dining  
room. The gazing at the sky in sum-  
mer time is now looking to see if the  
wash can safely be put out. The hand  
that in the wash tub is the hand that  
that trailed over the canoe side. The  
soft voice in quiet lanes is now—  
Don't you think it's a cruel world?—  
Kirkwood Courier.

## AUCTION SALES

The undersigned will sell at Public  
Auction at the store in Wilton Block,  
Antioch, Ill. The following property  
to-wit at 1 o'clock sharp, on  
Saturday, April 12.

4 Horses—1 bay Hamiltonian mare,  
8 years old, weight 1200; 1 bay mare, 15  
years old, weight 1050; 2 Arabian colts,  
2 years old.

Wagons—1 top delivery wagon, 1  
heavy freight or delivery wagon, 1 road  
wagon, 1 Staver Rubber tire top buggy  
nearly new, 1 light bob sleight with  
box nearly new.

Harness—2 heavy single harness, 2  
light single harness nearly new, 1 set  
double pony harness with collars, wool  
blankets, robes and stable blankets,  
spades, shovels, forks etc.

Furniture—2 Oak-finish bedsteads, 2  
springs, 1 Singer sewing machine, 1  
marble top wash stand, 1 ladies adjust-  
able form, 1 roll top oak writing desk,  
1 swing chair, 2 Morris chairs, 1 cane  
chair, 7 rockers, 4 dining room chairs, 1  
extension table, 2 sewing tables, 1 cen-  
ter table, 1 dresser, 1 camode, 1 wash  
stand, 1 music rack, 1 folding steel  
couch, 1 sideboard, 1 large Royal Acorn  
coal stove, 15-cover range, large ice  
box, 1 small ice box, 1 meat block, 1  
meat market sign, 1 Platform Fair-  
bank scale weighs 260 pounds, 1 hang-  
ing lamp, 1 large mirror, 1 clothes rack,  
graphophone records, 3 dozen Mason jars,  
clocks, 1 hammock stand, lawn mower,  
a quantity of stock food.

Hardware—Poultry wire, smooth wire  
staples, garden rakes, hose and hun-  
dreds of other articles too numerous to  
mention.

### Usual Terms.

Gauger Bros. & Co., Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

J. E. Brook, Clerk.

## Pianos and Player Pianos

Talking machines, Records, Cylinder and disc,  
Record cabinets, Music cabinets, Guitars  
Mandolins, Violins, Banjos, Cases, Music  
Satchels and rolls, Cameras,  
we also carry supplies of all kinds.

Singer Sewing Machines and Supplies

### LATEST SHEET MUSIC

TRY US

HONEST GOODS and HONEST PRICES

Easy Terms Given

## FULTON MUSIC COMPANY

Van Patten Bld'g Antioch, Illinois

## TUNING AND REPAIRING

Leave your order with us if you

Want a Real First Class tuning done

on your piano or refinished by a man

with 15 yrs experience with one of the

largest houses in Chicago.

The price is right and work guaranteed

### Highway Treasurer's Report.

Statement by Ned Bates, Highway Treasurer  
of Township No. 16, Ward 16, of the P. M. in the  
County of Lake and State of Illinois, of the amount  
of public funds received and expended by him  
during the fiscal year, ending on the 25th day of  
March, 1913, showing the amount of public funds  
on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year,  
the amount of public funds received and from  
what source received, the amount of public funds  
expended and for what purpose expended, during  
said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid. The said  
Ned Bates, being duly sworn, deposes and says,  
that the following statement by him subscribed,  
is true and correct. P. O. Address, Antioch, Ill.  
NED BATES.

### FUNDS RECEIVED AND FROM WHAT SOURCES RECEIVED.

Amount of public funds on hand at the com-  
mencement of the fiscal year, commencing the 19  
day of April, 1912:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| April 16 Received from David Pullen Ex-<br>cessive tax                            | 2464 93   |
| Sept 25 Received from Carl P. West-<br>field County Treasurer delin-<br>quent tax | 678 50    |
| 1913  |           |
| Jan 20 Received from Ned B Bates Poll<br>tax collected                            | 61 25     |
| Jan 17 received from J C James Poll<br>tax collected                              | 80 00     |
| Mar 18 received from Ned B Bates Poll<br>collector road and bridge                | 2666 93   |
| Mar 13 Received from W. E. Drom cent<br>ment bags returned                        | 9 00      |
| 1912  |           |
| May 10 Received from Otto Hanke poll<br>tax                                       | 1 25      |
| Total cash for the year   | \$9158 86 |
| Total cash expended for the year  | \$621 72  |

1913

Mar 25 Total cash on hand road and  
bridge \$1534 14 |

### FUNDS EXPENDED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1912   |           |
| April 18 Paid Mrs C E Herman 10 loads<br>of gravel at .15 per load             | \$ 1 50   |
| " Paid Mr B Naber hauling 10 loads<br>gravel on road                           | 7 00      |
| " Paid Goodrich Lumber company<br>lumber                                       | 25 25     |
| " Paid David Pullen hauling snow<br>McClure hill 1 day                         | 2 00      |
| " Paid A. C. Hollenbeck hauling snow<br>McClure hill 1 day                     | 2 00      |
| " Paid David Pullen hauling planks<br>building bridge on road                  | 9 00      |
| " Paid Frank Dunn hauling<br>logs  | 20 00     |
| " Paid Albert Norman and team<br>14 days                                       | 20 00     |
| " Paid W. E. Drom team and<br>team 2 men                                       | 7 50      |
| " Paid Charles Richards and team<br>3 days                                     | 15 00     |
| " Paid W. E. Drom team and<br>team 2 men                                       | 2 00      |
| " Paid Charles Richards 1 day  | 2 00      |
| " Paid Ed Wells grader 5 days  | 7 00      |
| " Paid Albert Norman team and<br>team 2 men                                    | 1 00      |
| " Paid A. Richards freight on tile<br>and Williams Bros for hardware           | \$5 00    |
| " Paid Louis Burke for express of<br>tile                                      | 21 34     |
| " Paid Burlington Brick and Tile<br>company 240 12 inch tile at<br>12c per 100 | 30 00     |
| " Paid P. Dibble and sons grader,<br>team and men, 2 days                      | 34 00     |
| " Paid John George grader work<br>on road                                      | 5 00      |
| " Paid W. E. Drom team and<br>team 2 men                                       | 10 00     |
| " Paid John George grader work<br>on road                                      | 24 00     |
| " Paid Hans Johnson ditch work   | 8 50      |
| " Paid M. M. B. team and<br>team 2 men   | 4 00      |
| " Paid Frank Dunn team work  | 45 50     |
| " Paid James W Johnson putting<br>in bridge 2 days                             | 4 00      |
| " Paid J. Armstrong work done<br>for blint                                     | 9 75      |
| " Paid C. B. B. team work  | 32 50     |
| " Paid C. F. Richards team work  | 45 25     |
| " Paid Frank Dunn team work  | 14 00     |
| " Paid C. B. B. team work  | 14 00     |
| " Paid Edmond Wells labor on<br>highway  | 8 00      |
| " Paid Ben Hoyrstadt team work   | 20 00     |
| " Paid Frank Dunn road work  | 34 00     |
| " Paid C. B. B. team grading road  | 35 00     |
| " Paid R. Frengener road work for<br>blint                                     | 5 75      |
| " Paid C. B. B. team work  | 3 50      |
| " Paid Joe Filweber team work  | 41 50     |
| " Paid Frank Runyard team work   | 41 50     |
| " Paid H. B. Smith team work   | 1 00      |
| " Paid C. E. Blunt deed for road   | 1 00      |
| " Paid J. S. Nulke Jackson culvert   | 12 00     |
| " Paid George Kuhaupt culvert<br>freight                                       | 14 87     |
| " Paid George Kuhaupt culvert<br>freight                                       | 31 11     |
| " Paid Ed Wells labor on roads   | 65 55     |
| " Paid Joe Panowski plow repair  | 7 75      |
| " Paid Peter J. Larson team and<br>team 2 men                                  | 10 00     |
| " Paid Murry Horton labor on<br>road   | 8 00      |
| " Paid Charles Runyard team<br>work  | 29 00     |
| " Paid C. Kray for hauling gravel  | 10 00     |
| " Paid W. C. Wertz labor on road   | 70 00     |
| " Paid Joe Filweber labor on road  | 71 50     |
| " Paid Capital City team for haul-<br>ing culverts                             | 110 00    |
| " Paid George Kuhaupt culvert<br>freight                                       | 9 35      |
| " Paid Eugene Sheehan labor on<br>road   | 10 00     |
| " Paid C. B. B. team work  | 4 15      |
| " Paid George Brown tiling   | 10 00     |
| " Paid Martin Sorenson hauling<br>culverts                                     | 17 50     |
| " Paid W. E. Drom cash to Herman<br>Wierzbinski                                | 50 00     |
| " Paid William Kelly culvert<br>pails  | 10 25     |
| " Paid T. H. B. team hardware  | 6 51      |
| " Paid Robert Selzer team work   | 21 00     |
| " Paid Ned B Bates team work   | 20 35     |
| " Paid Ben Hoyrstadt culvert work  | 4 50      |
| " Paid J. B. Runyard team work   | 8 74      |
| " Paid Goodrich Lumber company<br>road   | 27 70     |
| " Paid William Beller bridge work<br>on road                                   | 7 00      |
| " Paid Charles Harbaugh lumber   | 10 50     |
| " Paid Frank E Runyard hauling<br>gravel                                       | 10 75     |
| " Paid T. B. Wilton grader work<br>on road                                     | 6 25      |
| " Paid W. E. Drom, Storrs beet<br>man  | 6 25      |
| " Paid Otto Loof gravel  | 1 50      |
| " Paid Joe Anzinger team work  | 7 50      |
| " Paid A. P. D. team work  | 2 50      |
| " Paid John Zimling bridge work<br>on road                                     | 10 00     |
| " Paid Otto Hanke bridge work<br>on road                                       | 18 50     |
| " Paid W. E. Drom team work  | 31 00     |
| " Paid Ed Turner team work   | 21 90     |
| " Paid Chris Martinson for team<br>work  | 2 00      |
| " Paid William Griffin labor on<br>road  | 3 00      |
| " Paid Robert Selzer bridge re-<br>pair  | 2 50      |
| " Paid James Kray bridge work  | 25 00     |
| " Paid Arthur Van Patten for<br>lumber   | 21 00     |
| " Paid Ed Wells labor on culvert   | 39 50     |
| " Paid C. B. B. team work  | 11 25     |
| " Paid A. Little team work   | 8 50      |
| " Paid Ned B Bates team work   | 7 80      |
| " Paid J. S. Wilton and Sons<br>tile   | 11 25     |
| " Paid Ben Hoyrstadt labor on road   | 11 00     |
| " Paid Tibbels & Cameron lumber  | 4 90      |
| " Paid Fred L Hatch team work  | 6 00      |
| " Paid Williams Bros Hardware  | 5 51      |
| " Paid William Fausch labor on<br>road   | 2 00      |
| " Paid Arthur Edgar grader work<br>on road                                     | 30 00     |
| " Paid Ed Wells labor on road  | 15 00     |
| " Paid C. B. B. team work  | 2 35      |
| " Paid Edward Fox hauling gravel   | 40 50     |
| " Paid Elmer Stediles for hauling<br>gravel                                    | 20 00     |
| " Paid James Johnson labor on<br>road  | 3 75      |
| " Paid Albert Norman hauling<br>gravel   | 9 00      |
| " Paid Henry Herman for scamping<br>road                                       | 5 00      |
| " Paid C. G. King hauling gravel   | 25 00     |
| " Paid Guy Johnson for digging out<br>tile                                     | 1 00      |
| " Paid John Doyle labor on road  | 4 00      |
| " Paid August Quendenfeld for<br>hauling gravel                                | 25 00     |
| " Paid J. C. Cribb<br>gravel   | 11 12 1/4 |
| " Paid Ben Norton grader work<br>and hauling gravel for gravel<br>road         | 180 00    |
| " Paid Peter Larsen for bridge<br>work   | 3 00      |
| " Paid Ed Wells for labor on road  | 3 00      |
| " Paid Chase Webb for pick and<br>excavator                                    | 1 75      |
| " Paid Ben Hoyrstadt labor on<br>road  | 11 00     |
| " Paid Ben Hoyrstadt for using<br>ing gravel                                   | 21 00     |
| " Paid Barney Naber for shoveling<br>ing gravel                                | 12 50     |
| " Paid Barney Naber for shoveling<br>ing gravel                                | 4 25      |
| " Paid Ed Wells labor on road  | 5 75      |
| " Paid Ed Wells labor on road  | 7 85      |
| " Paid Herb Savage for shoveling<br>ing gravel pit                             | 9 50      |
| " Paid Harry Oms for shoveling<br>ing gravel pit                               | 9 00      |
| " Paid Tracey Davis for shoveling<br>ing gravel pit                            | 3 75      |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| " Paid Wm Schauffman for shov-<br>ing in gravel pit    | 7 50   |
| " Paid John Schmidt for shov-<br>ing in gravel pit     | 2 10   |
| " Paid Ed Wells for shoveling in<br>gravel pit         | 1 50   |
| " Paid C. Wells for shoveling in<br>gravel pit         | 2 25   |
| " Paid Gottlieb Ebner for culvert<br>road              | 3 00   |
| " Paid Albert Robertson for shov-<br>ing in gravel pit | 2 13   |
| " Paid Frank Shepard for shov-<br>ing in gravel pit    | 6 75   |
| " Paid C. King for shoveling in the<br>gravel pit      | 6 75   |
| " Paid George Kuhaupt for culvert<br>freight           | 20 00  |
| " Paid Tom Sorenson for hauling<br>gravel              | 32 50  |
| " Paid W. C. Wertz for labor on<br>road                | 1 00   |
| " Paid N. L. Nelson for team work<br>on road           | 14 50  |
| " Paid H. M. Mendenhall for labor on<br>road           | 1 00   |
| " Paid Herb Savage for shoveling<br>culvert            | 13 50  |
| " Paid Milton Parks for shoveling<br>gravel            | 4 00   |
| " Paid Harmon Garwood for 25<br>gravel                 | 3 50   |
| " Paid Oliver Cobb for shoveling<br>gravel             | 6 75   |
| " Paid Chas S Richards for 3 yards<br>gravel at .25    | 75 00  |
| " Paid W. A. Story for work on road<br>culvert         | 4 50   |
| " Paid Louis Forbick for labor on<br>culvert           | 1 00   |
| " Paid Wm Garrett grader repair<br>gravel              | 2 50   |
| " Paid Lee Mendenhall shoveling<br>gravel              | 5 53   |
| " Paid A. Cobb shoveling gravel                        | 3 38   |
| " Paid Fred L Hatch team work<br>on road               | 20 00  |
| " Paid M. M. Burke team work on<br>road                | 10 25  |
| " Paid H. S. Messing team work on<br>road              | 8 00   |
| " Paid Ed Turner team work on<br>road                  | 36 00  |
| " Paid B. Treasurer for wagon re-<br>pair              | 6 00   |
| " Paid Goodrich Lumber company<br>for lumber           | 45 13  |
| " Paid Dick Wilton for work on<br>grader               | 2 50   |
| " Paid Roy Denison for labor on<br>road                | 5 50   |
| " Paid C. F. Richards for labor on<br>the road         | 19 75  |
| " Paid H. A. Sorenson for labor on<br>road             | 107 50 |
| " Paid E. W. Pierce for labor on<br>road               | 25 00  |
| " Paid H. H. Grimm for hauling<br>logs                 | 2 75   |
| " Paid W. E. Drom dynamite and<br>fuse                 | 2 50   |
| " Paid W. E. Drom team and<br>team 2 men               | 5 00   |
| " Paid Ed Turner for road work                         | 5 00   |
| " Paid W. E. Drom team and<br>team 2 men               | 8 00   |
| " Paid W. M. Curtis 22 pounds dynamite<br>at .22       | 4 80   |



## LOCAL ITEMS

## Local Announcement and the Elgin Butter Market.

LGIN, Ill., March 31—The committee are butter at 35c.

New Spring hats at Webb's. adv

A full line of kerosene and gasoline stove at Hunt's. adv

Clear, alfalfa and timothy seeds. Webb's.

Azelinger of Chicago spent Monday in Antioch.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams spent Sunday in Chicago.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lew Van Buren, a son, Saturday, March 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Webb of Waukegan are visiting Antioch relatives this week.

Matinee every Saturday afternoon at the Crystal Theatre. Good music. Admission 10 cents. adv

For Sale—Indian Runner duck eggs, standard fawn and white, 75c per 13. Oliver R. Cupon. adv

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Wednesday of last week Mrs. James Wilton received a fall in which she was unfortunate enough to sustain a broken leg.

Mrs. J. H. Goodrich returned home Saturday after having spent the past five weeks with relatives at Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale—200 or more bushels of good, home grown, tested seed oats at 45 cents a bushel. John Peterson, on Simon Hoye farm. 2w

Lost—Pocket book containing small amount of money, between Mr. Chinn's news stand and the residence of Sam Riles. Liberal reward given to the finder for its return to this office. adv

Harry Key, who has been employed by the Bell Telephone Co., as trouble man in the district for the past four years has resigned his position.

There will be a "Hard Time" social at the Holy church on Wednesday evening, March 9. Everyone invited. Admission 5c.

For Sale—Regenerated select Swedish Oats, free from smut and foul seed. These oats threshed out over 75 bushels per acre. A. A. Thain, Antioch.

We can boast of a first class exclusive music store in the Van Patten building and as the prices are right they are deserving your patronage. Give them a call.

Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy, Rape and Milt seeds at Hunt's. This same seed of seed is being used by the Wisconsin Agricultural Department at Mison. adv

Albert E. Jack has been appointed delegate by Gov. Dunn to represent Illinois at the first National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits to be held in Chicago April 8, 9 and 10.

For Sale, a 7 room house, large lot, good barn, hen house, fine garden, fruit trees and small fruit, good location, city water, cement sidewalk, very reasonable if sold before April 1. Joseph C. Ames. adv

Living Mud.

In China during the rainy season the amount of mud in certain maritime provinces is incredible and appalling. It is, in fact, as much as two, three and even four feet deep. Tourists say that to see wagons and men and animals pushing through this brown and viscous mud is as ugly a sight as can well be imagined.

But there's a sight more horrible still—the sight of the living mud. Sometimes, as you stand on the edge of one of these awful expanses, the mud begins to move. It rises up and down. It forms itself into strange mounds. It is like a great cauldron of witches' stew. As you puzzle over the ugly spectacle the hideous forms of a dozen land crabs, coated thick with mud, emerge near you. A dozen more toil painfully forth on your right, another dozen on your left. And then you understand. This cauldron of moving, living mud is due to thousands of great land crabs wallowing in its depths.

### AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction at her home on Lake street, on Monday, April 7,

commencing at one o'clock sharp the following household goods:

5-piece parlor suite, bed room set, 2 cupboards, water tank, kitchen table, small dining table, single bed, springs and mattress, 2 rocking chairs, 1 dozen chairs, carpets, kerosene stove with oven and other small articles.

Terms cash. Mrs. Edinger, Prop.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Seed oats at Hunt's. adv

Cerisato flour at Webb's. adv

New line of work shirts and overalls at Webb's. adv

For Sale—Northern Wisconsin Russian White seed oats. C. R. Thorn, Antioch.

E. G. Thom, Veterinarian, will locate in Bristol, Wis., about April 12, 1913, your patronage solicited.

For Sale Cheap—A Sixty Light Eagle Acetylene Lighting machine in good condition. Inquire of D. A. Williams, Antioch. adv 27-4

Of the entire 441 ballots cast at the election last Tuesday only one was defective, and that was on account of some one voting for both supervisors.

For Sale—An Arabian mare, gentle, anyone can drive, also a three year-old Arabian colt. Can be seen on the farm 1 mile north-east of Antioch. A. Zelinger. adv 2w

Rev. Stixrud has received a call to aid in raising a fund for the relief of the flood sufferers. A collection for that purpose was taken up Sunday morning and also expressed the intention of making a house to house canvass later in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Savage and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Savage, who have been spending the winter at Leesburg, Florida, returned to Antioch this week.

About thirty of the young people enjoyed a party in the Woodman hall on last Thursday evening. The evening was spent playing games and dancing and everyone enjoyed the occasion to the fullest extent.

Mrs. Clyde Preston met with quite a serious accident Sunday morning while on her way to church. When about to turn in at the Catholic church yard her horse shied at a pile of brick at the roadside, tipping over the buggy and throwing her out. One rib was broken and she was otherwise bruised. The buggy was demolished and the harness broken into bits.

Resuscitation After Hanging.

Resuscitation after hanging, as the Southwark Coroner remarked, is not uncommon. In 1705 a housebreaker named Smith was hung up at Tyburn. A reprieve came after he had been suspended for a quarter of an hour, and he was taken down, bled, and revived. One William Duell, duly hanged in London in 1740, was taken to Surgeons' Hall to be anatomized, but came to life again, and was transported. At Cork a man hanged in January, 1767, for a street robbery, was immediately after hurried to a surgery, where an incision was made in his windpipe, and he recovered and went to the theater the same evening. And after Fauntleroy, the banker and forger, was executed in 1824, there was a widespread rumor that he had escaped death by the insertion in his throat of a silver tube which prevented strangulation, and that on being restored to consciousness he went abroad and lived for many years.—London Chronicle.

### Notice

On account of a rumor having recently been circulated about town to the effect that I have not in reality purchased the business of Tiffany & Felter, but have merely been employed by them to take charge until they have collected some of their accounts, I take this means to say that this story is absolutely without foundation, as my bill of sale, which I am more than willing to show to anyone who inquires, will prove.

I wish to thank the public for their kind and liberal patronage, during my first month in business and hope that I may receive a continuance of the same.

Very truly yours, Frank J. Hunt.

### Notice

Having sold my business I am about to leave Antioch, and I would request all those knowing themselves indebted to me to call and settle at once or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney, and interest charged.

Wm. Garret. adv

### TAN SHOES

A new lot of ladies' tan button shoes,

Correct last, best Russia calf

**\$3.50**

Antioch Cash Shoe Store

GOOD SHOES

### FINALLY GOT RID OF SUITOR

Tired Maiden Accepted His Offered Life, and Under the Circumstances What Could He Do?

He was a theatrical lover, and she didn't like his style in the least, for he was constant in his devotion, which made matters worse. She had tried gentle means to get rid of him, but he had disregarded them with painful persistency. "Dear one," he exclaimed, hurling himself tragically at her feet, "I love you! My life is yours! Will you take it?"

She did, and not like a murderess, but she responded, with calm determination: "I will."

He gazed at her rapturously. "Don't do that," she begged, drawing back from him as if in horror. "I have taken your life, as you requested me to do, and you are henceforth to all intents and purposes dead."

He seemed dazed. "I do not," she continued, turning aside, "desire to have a dead person in the house, and if you do not go away at once I shall send for an undertaker and have you removed to the nearest cemetery."

Then the dreadful situation in which his own precipitate folly had placed him was revealed, and he removed himself with promptness and dispatch.

### You'd think it a Gift of Fortune

if you found a servant always ready always willing, never tiring to perform the heaviest work for trifling wages

Electricity will do it

Provide yourself with the necessary appliances, press a button—that's all.

This is a feature of the service possible in a wired house that is attractive inspiring.

If your house isn't wired we will wire it for you and spread the Payments over 24 months

PUBLIC SERVICE CO. Of Northern Illinois

Let Us Present You

with a bath room plan you can have executed by Spring if you act quickly. Nothing very expensive about it, yet it includes everything necessary for handsome and sanitary bath room. Our plumbing work is included in the cost, with no extra charges as a joker. Think it over.

The Antioch Garage

W. E. VOLKMAN, Prop.

### DEAR MR. CUSTOMER:—

Don't be weak on the price proposition, it's really a secondary consideration.

"Quality is remembered long after price is forgotten"

A growth based on honest endeavor to give quality, to emphasize the good, to avoid error, is permanent and carries within itself an impetus for continual advancement.

We handle the very best material on the market, and our prices are based upon the Quality of the article.

PLUMBING & HEATING, a specialty. Strictly sanitary plumbing (Guaranteed) whether your water supply is from city or otherwise.

Prices and Estimates given on the following

Hot water, steam, warm air furnace heating, acetylene and gasoline gas piping and fixtures, pneumatic water supply systems, gasoline and kerosene engines, pumps and well supplies, pipe and fittings, galvanized iron cornices, eaves troughs and gutter, builders hardware, stoves and ranges, gasoline and kerosene stoves, fishing tackle, American wire field fences, guns and ammunition, National copper cable lighting rods and General Repairing

Ask for our HOME TRADE PRICE MAKER

CATALOGUE

Illustrating and Quoting

Exceptionally low prices, on

MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Williams Bros. Antioch Store Inc.

Established 1871

Phones—Long Distance and Farmers Line

### HUMAN BEING AS A FACTO

Writing in Atlantic Monthly, Ger Stanley Lee Made a Remarkably Comprehensive Comparison.

A human being is a kind of factory. The engine and the works and all the various machines are kept in the basement, and he sends down orders to them from time to time, and they do the work which has been conceived up in headquarters. He expects the works down below to keep on doing these things without his taking any particular notice of them, while he occupies his mind, as the competent head of a factory should, with the things that are new and different and special, and that his mind alone can do; the things which, at least in their present initial formative or creative stage, no machines as yet have been developed to do, and which can only be worked out by the man up in the headquarters, himself, personally, by the handwork of his own thought.

The more a human being develops, the more delicate, sensitive, strong and efficient, the more spirit-informed, once for all, the machines in the basement are. As he grows, the various subconscious arrangements for discriminating, assimilating, classifying material, for pumping up power, light, and heat to headquarters, all of which can be turned on at will, grow more masterful every year. They are found all slaving away for him, dimly, down in the dark, while he sleeps. They hand him up, in his very dreams, new and strange powers to live and to know with—Gerald Stanley Lee, in the Atlantic.



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ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS

Phone 311

Also Farmer's Line

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EDWARD BROOK

BANKER

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LICENSED EMBALMER

Licensed by the State Board of Health

SEQUOIA LODGE No. 27, A. F. & A. M., hold regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.

FRANK HUBER, Sec'y.

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The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Dora Sablin, W. M.

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ED. GARRETT, V. G.

J. C. James, Clerk

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Loan and Diamond Brokers

Number 24 North Dearborn St.

Diamonds, Watches and all kinds of Jewels at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

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# The Glow of the Rubies

by FRANCIS PERRY ELLIOTT  
ILLUSTRATIONS by RAY WALTERS  
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## SYNOPSIS.

Richard Lightnut, an American with an affected English accent, receives a present from a friend in China. The present proves to be a pair of pajamas. A letter hints of surprises to the wearer. Lightnut dons the pajamas and late at night goes up for a smoke. His servant, Jenkins, comes in and, falling to recognize Lightnut, attempts to put him out. Thinking the servant crazy, Lightnut changes his clothes intending to summon help. When he reappears Jenkins falls on his neck with joy, confirming Lightnut's belief that he is crazy. Jenkins tells Lightnut of the encounter he had with a hideous Chinaman dressed in pajamas. Next morning, Lightnut is asked to put up "the kid" for the night on his way home from college. Later Lightnut finds a beautiful girl in black pajamas in his room. Lightnut is shocked by the girl's drinking, smoking and slangy talk. She tells him her name is Francis and puzzles him with a story of her love for her sister's room-mate, named Frances. Next morning the girl is missing and Lightnut hurries to the boat to see her off. He is escorted by a husky college boy, who calls him "Dickie," but he does not see the girl. Jack Billings calls to spend the night with Lightnut. They discover precious rubies hidden in the buttons of the pajamas. Billings dons the pajamas and retires. Lightnut later discovers in his apartment a heavy person in nut-chop whiskers and wearing pajamas. Jenkins calls the police, who declare the intruder to be a criminal, called "Foxy Grandpa." The intruder declares he is Lightnut's guest and appeals to the latter in vain. He is hustled off to jail. In the morning, Lightnut is astonished to find Billings gone, and more astonished when he gets a message from the latter, demanding his clothes. Lightnut, bound for Tarrytown, Billings' home, discovers "Frances," the girl of the pajamas, on the train. Lightnut speaks to her and alludes to the night before. She declares indignantly that Lightnut never saw her in black pajamas. At Tarrytown, Frances is met by a husky college youth, who calls Lightnut as "Dickie." The latter ignores the boy, who then threatens to threaten him for offending Frances. Lightnut takes the next train home. Billings storms over the outrage of his arrest. He and Lightnut discover mysterious Chinese characters on the pajamas. Professor Doosenberry is called in to interpret the hieroglyphics. He reveals over the calls the lost silk of Si-Ling-Chi. The writing declares that a person wearing the pajamas will take on the semblance of the previous wearer. The professor borrows the pajamas for experiment. "Billings" dressed in pajamas is found in the professor's room and is taken home in an automobile with Frances and a woman Lightnut calls "the frump." Lightnut is angered by "the frump's" slanderous talk about "Frances." "Billings" is taken to his room. A servant tells Lightnut that a message has been received, advising that Billings was under arrest in New York for stealing a suit of pajamas. Judge Billings antoniates Lightnut with a tale of "Frances' escapades. Lightnut asks permission to speak to "Frances." The judge declares that not another living person would tackle the job, and Lightnut, his mind occupied with the beautiful Frances, is greatly mystified. Policeman O'Keefe returns the black pajamas and Lightnut sends them to Billings' room. Lightnut has an interesting hour with Frances. He tells of the things the judge has been saying about "Frances," much to "Frances' amusement. Judge Billings refuses to interfere for a man under arrest claiming to be his son Jack.

## CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

"Thank you—thank you, my boy!" He patted me on the back. "And as you'll have an opportunity of seeing a little more of that charming girl, Miss Kirkland—Charming girl, indeed! I wondered what he would think, if he knew of her designs on poor Jack!" "I want you to go in for her a bit—cultivate her a little; you may change your opinion—eh?" He laughed softly and paused in our progress through the library to dig me sharply in the side. "Go ahead—flirt with her, my boy! She will like it—all girls do, and it will do you good; do both of you good!" "Thank you," I said rather coldly, "but I don't think that—sort of thing would show much consideration for Frances—and"

"Rubbish!" And, by Jove, how he laughed! "Do you think Francis would show any consideration for you?"—he snapped his fingers. "I think you're a bit too quixotic, young man!"

I didn't know—don't know now; never was up on any of those legal terms. He knew what he meant!

"Pshaw, now!" he went on, "if that's what's restraining you, you must drop it! I want you to have a pleasant time while you are here with Miss Kirkland—get along with you!"—then he pulled me back again—"You needn't be thinking about the slightest obligation so far as Francis is concerned. Why should you when the affair is all one-sided?"

"One—sided?" I repeated falteringly.

"Why, yes; the girl doesn't care for anybody in the whole world except her old father—and he idolizes her!"

Oh, did he!

"So you go on in there and loosen up—have a good time—and make her have one; and keep it up this afternoon. I'm so anxious for you to find something to interest and occupy you."

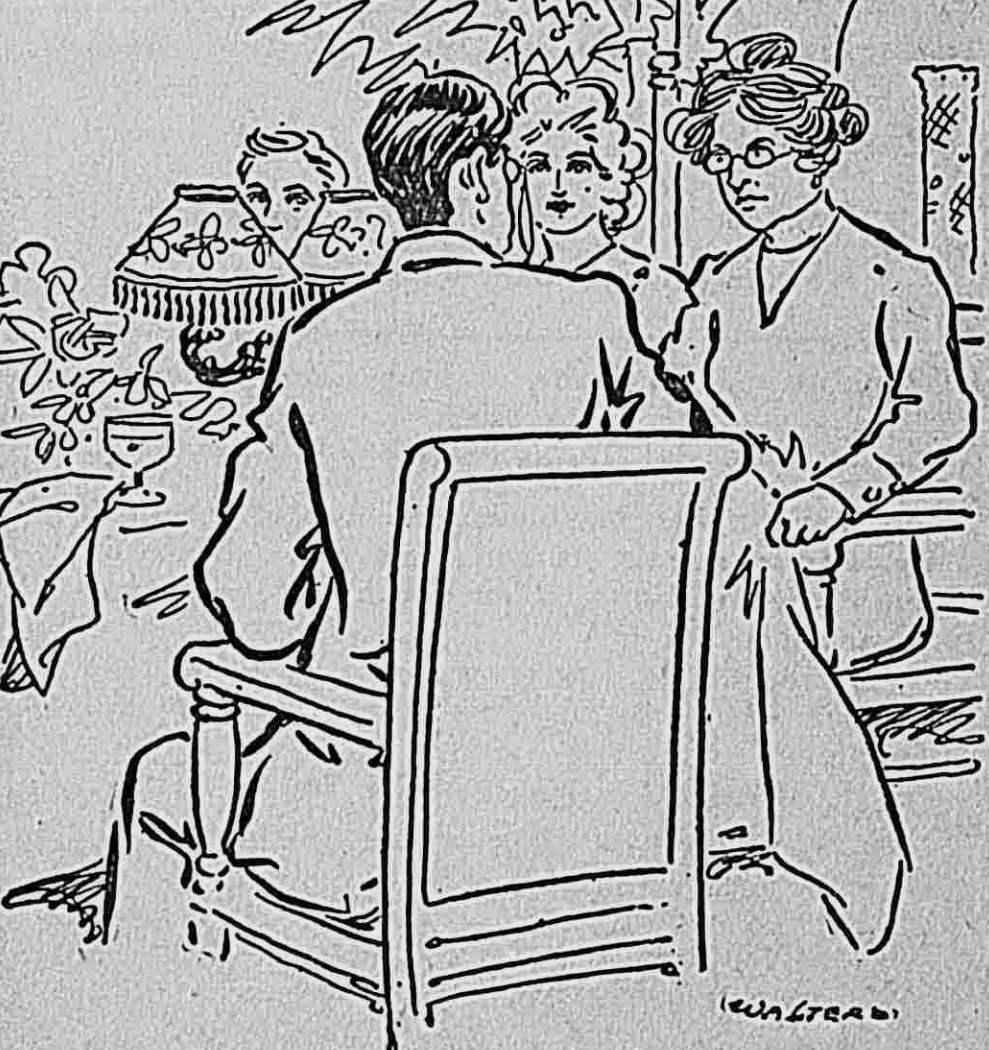
But I had caught the back of a chair.

"Dog-fight?" I said faintly. "Frances up in the hills—and with Scoggins?" And she had only left me a half-hour ago!

"Why, certainly!" he said wearily, almost testily. "What of it? I tell you you've got to get your ideas all readjusted about Francis. What's the matter with the dog-fight?"

"So—surprised?" I faltered; "so unexpected, you know!"

"Poof!"—and he pushed me out through the doorway—"I never face anything unexpected in that quarter!"



"By Jove, No!"

had such an interesting discussion about the amnebae."

"The what?" asked Frances.

"The amnebae—tiny animalcules, don't you know, that have the power of changing their form and appearance. Jacky thinks that perhaps man, too, in the process of time and evolution might scientifically acquire this—"

"How silly!" laughed my darling. And I thought so too. Of course if a man looked like himself once, he would always look like himself. Any fool knew that!

Later, the judge came to my room, accompanied by Wilkes with some Heidelberg punch, frappe.

"Couldn't leave you out of this," he said genially; "besides, wanted to toast your first night under the roof of Wolhurst!"

"Hope they're making you comfortable," he went on. "Informal shame, Lightnut, that I've had to neglect you so; so absurdly busy, you know—you understand?"

I pretended to, for I knew he wanted

me to think that, but I had heard the butter tell the frump that the judge was reading.

"Don't expect to retire at all," he continued; "and then there's my promise to my poor boy—I must keep that somehow; never failed on a promise in my life—I mean, you know, about wearing his new pajamas." He shook his head sadly.

"I'm sure!"—and I swallowed hard—Jove, but the very word, "pajamas," gave me cold marrows!

"And, my boy, I haven't forgotten my promise to you, either," he continued, smiling kindly and replenishing my glass to the brim. "I'm still going to have a word with Francis to-night—that is, if they ever get back from that infernal dog-fight—I want to pave the way for you, you know."

"Thanks, awfully!" I murmured nervously.

Somehow, I felt mean—always hate to feel mean, dash it—felt almost like a jolly cad, in fact. Couldn't tell him how far Frances and I had progressed already; he might take it out on her, you know. And then, to find out that he didn't know she hadn't gone to the dog-fight after all!

"Well," he sighed, "I will manage it all somehow, even about the pajamas. Perhaps, when the house is quiet, I may—here, have another—oh, yes, you must—won't hurt you; only a pint or so of rum in the whole mixture. Fine, isn't it? Yes, I think Wilkes is certainly an artist when it comes to a nightcap. Now, let me fill yours again—oh, yes!"—and he did it—"Won't hurt a baby—make you sleep tight, you know!"

And, by Jove, I had to go it!

"Well—" he shifted as if to go, and sent me a smile over his glass's rim, "pleasant dreams!"

And then the door closed behind our "good nights."

Jenkins was studying me somberly.

"Yes, sir," he said presently, when I had made comment about the bully punch. And that was about all I could get out of him, until he was ready to push out the light.

Then he addressed me gloomily:

"Good night, sir," he said with a sickly, feeble smile, "I hope you'll sleep well; and—" he coughed faintly—"and—er—wake up—h'm—all right!"

"Frisky as a—" I punched my head

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Demon Rum.

I didn't feel frisky when I awoke. No, dash it, I had a devilish headache and my mouth had that gummy, warm-variety taste—you know! The sunlight lay across the floor, and outside I could hear the jolly birds twittering among their what-its-names. Jenkins stood by the foot of the bed and somehow had a gloomy look. He cleared his throat, and I had a feeling that he had already done it several times. I raised to my elbow, mousing at him heavily.

"Morning, sir!" He said it very gently—I thought solicitously. "How do you feel, sir?" This last in the kind of tone you use when the chap's going to die tomorrow, don't you know, and doesn't know it yet himself.



I mumbled reply, gulping down the glass of ice-water he tendered.

He rubbed his hands one over the other and stooped above me anxiously.

"I hope, sir, you're not in much pain—from last night, sir, I mean?"

"Pain?" I ejaculated crossly. "Why should I be in pain? Don't be a silly ass!"

"Yes, sir!"—very softly, and with a deep sigh as he dropped back. By Jove, he looked as cheerful as a jolly tombstone!

"What the deuce—" I began.

"Noth—nothing, sir!"—hastily—"I was just a-thinking of the—h'm—may I say scurragado, sir?"

I waited till I had taken from his hand the second glass of ice-water and swallowed it, thinking maybe I would get hold of it—the dashed idea, I mean.

I batted at him perplexedly.

"What was that? Scurragado? I don't remember hearing anything—what's that?"

And I reached for another glass.

"Pardon, sir—" Jenkins' eye shifted unhappily; "but may I ask, sir, what is the last thing you do remember?"

"Eh?"

I sat up a bit straighter, rubbing my head and devilish annoyed at being made to try to think at all. Then I remembered: We were in a jolly blue aeroplane drawn by golden humming-birds and she was just telling me—no, dash it, that was a dream—just a dashed dream! I groaned, dropping my head upon my knees. "Why, the last thing I remember was the punch—punch—"

"Punch—yes, sir!" And Jenkins sighed.

"Your punch to put out the light," I finished. Then I looked at him, startled. "Oh, I say, now, it wasn't burglars, was it?"

You see, I thought at once of Foxy Grandpa and my darling's pajamas.

"Not precisely, sir," Jenkins hesitated; then moved a little nearer. "I—I hope you'll pardon me, Mr. Lightnut, sir; but I can't help a feeling that you ought to know everything before—h'm—I was going to say, sir, before you see the family. I hope you'll pardon me, sir!"—he heaved desperately—"I mean about all that happened last night."

I stared. "Oh, I say, Jenkins," I said, with an anxious thought, "you didn't—er—you know—I mean you and Wilkes didn't drink the rest of the punch—after he took it away, you know—eh?"

"Me?" Jenkins' hand clutched the heavy brass curve at the foot of the bed. "No, sir!"—and he added sadly: "Besides, sir, there wasn't any rest of it! Mr. Wilkes—I mean Wilkes, was a—commenting on it. That was how I come to find I didn't have any more of the blank pledges. So I just walked across the park to get some extra ones I had given the gardener, and he said I could have 'em all, if I'd just let him get a little sleep; and he chucked 'em all out of his window. Seemed irritated like because I woke him up. And then, sir, I don't know whether it was because of the splashing of the fountains, but I had an idea."

"That's nothing," I said contemptuously. "I often do at night when I hear water splashing. I often get up and get something."

Jenkins' face sobered. "I know it, sir—pardon, sir, I mean I frequently know you have—h'm—know by the glasses—you understand, sir!" Then he went on: "The idea that came to me was a great liberty—I know that, sir, and I'm sorry—but I guess I was thinking that about the end-justices—you know it, sir?"

I didn't know, but I did wish he would make an end!

"The library windows was open on the loggia, sir, and when I looked in, I didn't see anybody and I thought—" Jenkins coughed and looked devilish rattled—"thought I would just slip in and lay a few of the temperance pledges been working on." Jenkins reddened, looking at me in an appealing way.

"Jove!" I ejaculated, staring. "Oh, I say, now!"

"Yes, sir," faintly—"I know how you would feel—I ain't excusing myself, sir; and when I heard your voice I tried to get out, but there wasn't time, so—" Jenkins touched his hands in front, then behind him, and shifted distressfully, "I—I hid behind the alcove curtains—h'm—and just then—"

"Here!" I broke in, "Wait, dash it! Whose voice did you hear?"

Jenkins' eyes ducked.

"Yours, sir," he said faintly. "And then you came in."

I stared, trying to take it in. Couldn't chirp a word, don't you know, for to think I had taken to sleep-walking—and here!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Light of the Soul.

The light by which we see this world comes out of the soul of the observer.—Emerson.

## TARIFF LETTER READING THE DEAREST

PRESIDENT WILSON READS HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS TO CABINET.

### EMPHASIZE MONEY QUESTION

Chief Executive, in 1,200 Word Document, It Is Stated, Will Confine His Suggestions to Duties—Wants Revision Downward.

Washington, March 31.—The final draft of his first message to congress, which he will send at the opening of the special session April 7, was read Friday by President Wilson to his cabinet.

The message, it can be said authoritatively, will confine itself to the tariff. In 1,200 words, it will give the president's views on this subject, and will state it is the president's position that nothing shall be done by either house to take from the tariff its place in the center of the legislative stage.

This does not mean that there is to be no other legislation during the session. It merely means that the president intends to use all his influence to see that nothing is allowed to interfere with first place for tariff revision downward.

The message is expected to put this in so many words, but it also will declare that a number of other subjects of vital importance to the American people are awaiting legislation—principally the currency question.

The president will specifically refrain from commenting upon these in this message, although reserving the right to touch upon them in later special messages should congress make sufficient headway with the tariff problem to leave room and time for other work at the special session.

In this connection it became known that Representative Carter Glass, chairman-to-be of the banking and currency committee of the new house, has completed the draft of a monetary revision bill and that it is ready for introduction whenever the president desires it. Representative Glass, however, will not put it in until President Wilson feels that its introduction will not interfere with tariff legislation.

Representative Glass and the president are said to fear that to start the money reform task and then to leave it open until the winter session will only add to the difficulties of the situation.

As far as President Wilson's views on the tariff are concerned, it can be stated that he will take the same ground he took in his speech of acceptance last summer, that the tariff must be taken out of politics, and that its revision downward should begin by taking out of every schedule every rate that can be construed as a "favor" to any industry.

"There should be immediate revision," he said at that time, "and it should be downward unhesitatingly and steadily downward. It should begin with the schedules which have been used most obviously to kill competition and to raise prices in the United States arbitrarily and without regard to the prices pertaining elsewhere in the markets of the world, and it should, before it is finished or intermitted, be extended to every item in every schedule which affords any opportunity for monopoly, for special advantages to limited groups of beneficiaries or for subsidized control of any kind in the markets or the enterprises of the country, until special favors of every sort shall have been absolutely withdrawn and every part of our laws of taxation shall have been transformed from a system of governmental patronage into a system of just and reasonable charges which shall fall where they will create the least burden."

### TWO ALLENS ARE EXECUTED

Floyd and Claude Pay the Penalty for Murder in Electric Chair at Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., March 29.—Floyd and Claude Allen were electrocuted in the penitentiary here Friday. The execution of these men is the direct outcome of a partial massacre of the Hillsville courthouse March 14, 1912, which was engineered by Claude Allen and several of his relatives. On that occasion five persons were killed and wounded. Those killed were Judge Thornton Massie, Commonwealth Attorney William M. Foster, Sheriff Lee F. Webb, Juror Fowler and Miss Elizabeth Ayers. The cause of the tragic assault on the officers of the law in the little mountain courthouse with the sentencing of Floyd Allen by Judge Massie to three years' imprisonment for assaulting a deputy sheriff, who had arrested one or two of his nephews.

Amend Peace Terms.

London, March 31.—Bulgaria accepted the offer of mediation made by the European powers Friday afternoon, but with many provisos that practically negative the proposals of the powers.

4 Killed by Dynamite Blast.

Ottawa, Ont., March 31.—Four men, J. Carrier, R. Theblault, M. St. Louis and J. Morin, were killed and others injured as a result of an explosion at Scotstown, Que., Friday. Dynamite exploded.

## Mrs. Wilkes' Fondest Hope Realized—Health, Happiness and Baby.

Plattsburg, Miss.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved very beneficial to me, for now I am able to have a sweet, healthy baby, and my home is happy."

"I was an invalid from nervous prostration, indigestion and female trouble."



"I think I suffered every pain a woman could before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I think it saved this baby's life, as I lost my first one."

"My health has been very good ever since, and I praise your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. VERA WILKES, R. F. D. No. 1, Plattsburg, Miss.

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to a childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to some derangement of the female system, often curable by the proper medicine.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

## Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Bilelessness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. D. Wood

## You can farm all the year 'round in Arkansas

PRACTICALLY every month is a productive month. No long, hard winters to require expensive clothing for the family or long feeding seasons for stock.

### There is plenty of land

Deep, rich soil, and at very low prices. It will pay you to investigate.

We have just published six illustrated folders on Arkansas. Send for the one that interests you.

1. Central Arkansas
2. Northeastern Arkansas
3. Southeastern Arkansas
4. Southwestern Arkansas
5. White River Country
6. Arkansas Valley

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**Iron Mountain Route**

Let us tell you about low fares for homecomers

Mr. J. N. Anderson, Immigration Agent, Iron Mountain, St. Louis

Please send me Arkansas Land Folder

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

**You Need NO "SPRING MEDICINE"**

If you keep your liver active, your bowels regular and your digestion good

**WRIGHT'S SUNDAY VEGETABLE PILLS**

Regulate the Bowels Stimulate the Liver Improve Digestion and Purify the Blood

**The Man Who Put the EES in FEET**

Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying

**ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**

The Acids in Your Feet. Sold every where. 25c. Sample FREE. Address: ALLEN S. OLIMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

**EYE-ACHES Pettit's Eye-Salve**

**FREE TO WOMEN—PISO'S TABLETS**

are recommended as the best local remedy for women's ailments. Easy to use, prompt to relieve. Two weeks' treatment, and an article "Causes of Diseases in Women" mailed free.

THE PISO COMPANY, BOX 4, WARREN, PA.







## RURAL NEWS ITEMS

### LAKE VILLA

R. H. Sherwood was in Chicago on business Monday.

Miss Flora Pester visited relatives at Solon Mills last week.

Mrs. E. Thayer who has been quite sick the past month is able to sit up.

Mrs. P. W. Gray and son of Chicago spent a few days last week with relatives here.

The work of repairing the power house at Allendale is going on, as they have no other means of heating except by the fireplaces.

The contract for the Wendland building has been left to Hamlin & Sons, who have already begun on the removal of the old one to the rear to be used until the new one is ready.

Last Saturday evening Miss Jessie Brown and Mr. Nels Steffenberg were quietly married at the M. E. church here by Rev. Lowrie. They left town on the 8:30 train for Waukesha the same evening returning Monday evening. The young people of the town gave them a warm reception when they arrived. They are at the home of Mrs. Ola Barnstable. The young couple have a host of friends who extend congratulations.

### RUSSELL

Andrew Smith and bride expect to become Russell citizens.

Miss Mildred Murray was a Russell caller Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lundy are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

Mrs. Eugene Reeves entertained the Ladies Aid society last Thursday.

Clifford Chase, who is visiting friends here expects to leave next week for Oregon.

Russell will have preaching on Sunday evening in the future. All are invited to come.

Peter Nissen returned from his trip to Denmark Sunday reporting a very enjoyable time.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Siver wish to extend sympathy because of the loss of their home which was destroyed by fire Saturday.

Chippendale's "Heavy Period."

An art lover who happens to be "well up" on early English furniture chanced to visit a Fifth Avenue gallery recently, and the youthful English salesman was especially desirous of his inspection of a cabinet which he called a "fine bit of Chippendale." The caller's more practiced eye told him the piece in question was of modern manufacture and painted, so he simply remarked, "I don't care for it." "Really," replied the salesman, "I'm a bit surprised, as we consider it a fine example. May I ask why you don't care for it?" "Oh—I don't know," said the caller. "It's rather ponderous for Chippendale." "But you know," said the salesman, "this belongs to Chippendale's 'heavy period.'—American Art News.

### PROVE THE WORLD REVOLVES

Simple Experiment, Outlined by German Publication, Will Convince the Most Skeptical.

Perhaps a no more accurate proof that the earth is constantly revolving can be given than that recently published in a German paper which gives the following directions for substantiating the same:

Take a good-sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle pulverized chalk over the water.

Then upon the surface of this coating make, with powdered charcoal, a straight black line, say an inch or two in length. Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor, close to the bowl, a stick or some other straight object so that it will be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor or with any stationary object in the room this will serve as well.

Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours and then observe the position of the black mark with reference to the object that it was parallel with. It will be found to have moved about, and to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in the direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth on its axis. The earth, in simply revolving, has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it, but the powder has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which proves that everything else has moved the other way.

### MILLBURN

Jesse Denman will move to Millburn this week.

The C. E. society will repeat their home talent play April 11.

The C. E. Society will give the last of their course on April 29.

J. S. and R. E. Dawson transacted business in Chicago Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Webb on Saturday, March 29 a daughter.

Mrs. Mary Bate entertained relatives from Taylorville Tuesday.

Charles Gallaher won 2nd in the spelling contest at Gurnee, Friday.

Elmer Cannon and family attended the wedding of his oldest son Leslie B. to Miss Mary Panzer at the home of the bride at Norwood Park.

George Safford of Chicago spent the week end with the home folks and also preached for his father Sunday.

### Compliments With a Sting.

Achille Duchene, the French architect, who has come to America to build a palace on the 10,000-acre California estate of Mrs. Frank Carolan the Pullman heiress, praised in Chicago the American skyscraper.

"Your skyscrapers no longer look like cardboard," he said. "The Metropolitan Tower and the Woolworth building in New York are beautiful examples of architecture and you have other skyscraper buildings of equal loveliness and grandeur."

"I can praise the American skyscraper unreservedly without any of that sting in the tail of my praise which is common in foreign discussion of America art, and which reminds one of the two ladies at tea."

"Two ladies met at the Ritz."

"Why, my dear," said the first lady, "how nice your fox fur looks. One would almost think they were new."

"The other lady smiled and answered:

"Oh, thank you! And your Persian lamb stole, too, looks just as good as it did years and years ago."

### Making for Popularity.

In a small town a popular woman is one who is willing to loan her palm to the neighbor who is giving a party.

### FORGOT THE LORD'S PRAYER

Evidently Panic-Stricken San Francisco Man Was Not in the Habit of Repeating It.

"A man told me," says a writer in the American Magazine, "that at the time of the San Francisco earthquake, he and his wife knelt down and began the Lord's Prayer, but forgot it in the middle. It takes time to renew an old acquaintance."

"How can a small boy in New York city think that his father is the greatest man in the world?"

"A man may promise a wife he loves never to marry a second time, and mean what he says most solemnly, but a part of what he has in his head, and keeps to himself, is likely to be this: Knowing marriage from the inside, and appreciating its possibilities for unhappiness, he thanks God for having escaped a catastrophe, and privately resolves never to take a second risk."

"This is something of a boss ridden world, but not altogether so. If you want to find out a few facts, take a sheet of paper and write out a list of those whose actions you can control. Another pleasant way to pass the afternoon is to write out a list of those who you think can manage you."

### EASY TO DETECT FORGERIES

Microscopic Examination Puts an End to "Reproduction" of Works of Art.

Some methods of detecting forged old masters by chemical examination of the pigments were described in a lecture before the Paint and Varnish society by A. P. Laurie, professor of chemistry at the Royal academy.

The information, based on examination of literary materials, said Professor Laurie, is very imperfect and inaccurate. He then told of special methods which he had devised for examining microscopic portions of known works of art, thus identifying pigments used at various times with absolute certainty. The lecturer described the results obtained with reference to the palettes of the illuminators of ancient manuscripts up to the end of the fifteenth century, and then dealt with the pigments used in later times, tracing them to the dawn of modern chemistry. He showed how, apart from general scientific and historical interest, the inquiries were of great value in enabling forgeries to be detected in works of art.

"There is no doubt," said Professor Laurie, "that a large number of forgeries have been produced, and the history of the pigments, used in earlier and later times, showed that the detection of these forgeries will now be comparatively easy."

## Farm Interests

Edited by HENRY C. BELL

Agrologist Middle West Soil Improvement Committee—Chicago—of the National Fertilizer Association  
Formerly Professor of Agronomy and Manager of Farms, University of Maine  
Asst. Professor of Farm Crops, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames

"Experience Has Shown That the Right Use of Fertilizers, Barn Manure, Proper Tillage, Good Seed and Crop Rotations, Insure Farm Prosperity."

### CORN AND OATS PRODUCTION.

The instructive bulletin edited and issued by the Middle West Soil Improvement committee of Chicago on "Corn and Oats Production" is now of such timely interest that every farmer who is trying to produce the largest and best yields of these crops should consult this small but very valuable treatise on these subjects.

In the eight chapters on corn and the four on oats, the most practical and successful methods of producing these crops are briefly and clearly outlined. The seven essential points on corn are given under the caption "Important to Corn Men." These vital items are:

1. Pick out well-shaped, solid, bright colored, dry ears of uniform type.

2. Test the kernels from every ear. Throw out every ear that gives a weak test. Anything less than four strong kernels out of six is not good.

3. Do your testing early enough to be able to get good corn if yours is weak. If you don't know how to test the corn, write to your agricultural college, or to us. We are all ready to help you.

4. Prepare your ground well. See that it is drained. Use lots of barn manure on it. Don't grow corn where you have had it for the past two years.

5. Feed your corn with a suitable fertilizer, which will help it greatly to grow, fill and ripen in good condition.

6. Supplying available plant food to the corn crop has paid the farmers of the list on page 11 handsomely. Won't it pay you, too?

7. Fertilizing, along with all other scientific methods of corn culture, has given profitable returns at the leading experiment stations in America, and is recommended by them.

Chapter I. contains a careful analysis of the corn situation.

Chapter II. treats of seed selection.

Chapter III. on "Testing Vitality of

plant growth which would otherwise have resulted. As soon as the temperature rises to the desired degree, corn growth is very rapid and the cycle of plant production proceeds rapidly to the stage when ears of corn are formed. When this stage has been reached, there is a call for a great amount of available phosphoric acid. Potash has been called upon, of course, throughout the whole growing period. This element has to do largely with the stiffness of the corn stalk."

On the subject of "Oats," these six points are itemized in the prelude to Chapter I:

1. Have you looked up the best variety of oats to sow next spring? Have you fanned and graded your seed?

2. The climate of the middle west is not good for oat raising because the temperature rises high, and the moisture is great. These conditions are best for the spread of rust. Hot weather and rust ripen off the ears before they are filled. The result is about twenty-pound oats.

3. A suitable fertilizer on the oat seed bed will give the oats an early boost, which will help them grow and fill before the rust gets in its destructive work, or the hot weather kills off the plant.

4. Barn manure is not a good fertilizer for oats.

5. A suitable oat fertilizer is one carrying about 2 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. potash.

6. Best paying results from fertilizers are obtained where the soil is given good preparation and good seed is used.

In Chapter I, the "Oat Crop in the Corn Belt" is fully discussed and under the title of "Unfavorable Weather Usually Prevails," this paragraph appears:

"The study of prevailing climatic conditions reveals the fact that, speaking generally, unfavorable weather prevails throughout the filling and ripening season of the oats. The temperature rises rapidly from seeding time onward, and reaches extreme heat during the last half of June and July. At the same time the rainfall is extreme. This extreme heat tends to ripen off the maturing heads before the kernels are filled. Moreover, the combination of extreme heat and extreme moisture brings about the best of conditions for the reproduction and spread of rust—a disease which saps the oat plant of a large amount of its vitality and, consequently, results in unfilled heads. These two conditions,



A Good Corn Yield—80 Bushels Per Acre on a New Reigel, Ohio, Farm—Barnyard Manure Reinforced With 125 Pounds of Fertilizer Supplied the Balance of Available Plant Food.

"The Seed," has the following to say:

"The essential features of a successful corn test are that representative kernels must be taken from each ear, and must be sprouted under the same conditions. The number of each ear must always accompany the kernels taken from it, so that when the sprouting power of the kernels has been ascertained, the record can be carried back immediately to the ear from whence the kernels came. All weak sprouting ears should be immediately thrown out. Besides testing the vitality of the ears, the farmer should have had in mind some definite type of ear toward which he is selecting."

Chapter V. dwells upon the use of manure.

Chapter VI. on the subject of "How the Corn Plant Feeds," discusses the subject in the following way:

"Now, the nitrogen in the soil at the time the tiny plant starts growing is largely in the organic form; that is, the nitrogen is bound up in the roots of legumes which remain in the soil if this crop has preceded corn. Other plant material, such as straw, contains equally unavailable plant food until it has been rotted in the soil. This rotting, or disintegrating process, is carried on by bacteria, or very minute forms of life, which thrive in the soil. Nitrogen-forming bacteria begin work very weakly after the soil has warmed up beyond 40 degrees Fahrenheit, but they do not do their best work until the soil temperature has reached a height of close to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. One can readily see, therefore, that any large supply of available nitrogen for the young plant will be delayed until late in the spring. Especially is this true in late and backward seasons. As a consequence, the corn crop often stands still, and even turns a pale green."

"The addition of a judicious amount of suitable fertilizer to the cornfield at the planting time will supply the tiny corn plants with available nitrogen at the time it is needed, and to a large extent will avoid the delay in

therefore, are in a large measure responsible for the poor quality of oats to which we have drawn attention above."

"As we pointed out in the discussion of corn growing, in the early spring the nitrogen in the soil is largely in an unavailable organic form, and has to wait for its liberation until the temperature has reached a height at which the bacteria in it will thrive and let loose its plant food. This will mean that the growth of the crop will be held back, especially in a backward season. To overcome this difficulty, if a well-balanced fertilizer is added to the oat seed bed, there will be available nitrogen for the growing plant, available potash to strengthen its straw and available phosphoric acid to fill the forming kernels."

"In speaking of fertilizer for corn, we emphasized the great value of barn manure. When treating this subject of oats, exception must be taken to the value of barn manure for this crop. Barn manure, when applied to oats, gives a rank growth of straw, which usually results in a weak-strawed crop, and always results in light weight, poorly filled grain. The reason for this is that there is a certain amount of available plant food in the manure, but the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are not balanced to meet the needs of the oat crop."

"For oats we would recommend a fertilizer carrying a rather small amount of ammonia—about 2 to 2½ per cent.; a liberal amount of phosphoric acid—about 8 to 10 per cent., and a medium amount of potash—about 2 to 2½ per cent. It is necessary on the oat crop that these food elements should be in fairly readily available form. Of a balanced fertilizer of about this composition, it has been found profitable to use from 800 to 500 pounds per acre on the oat crop. Largest yields of well matured oats are found only where there has been a proper balance of plant foods available at the proper time."

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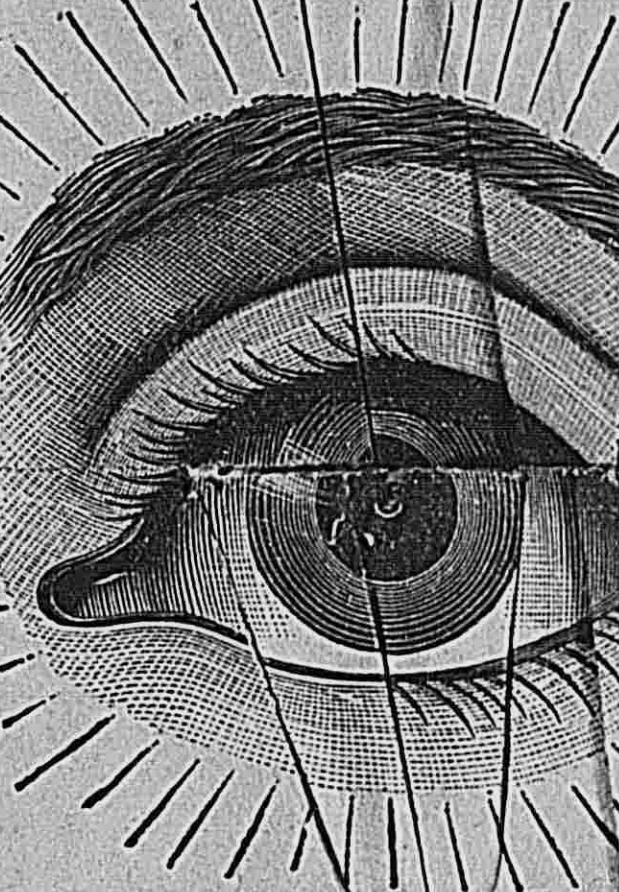
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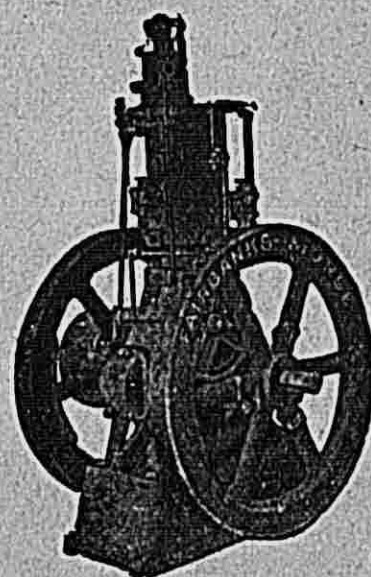
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At The

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### Slight Omission.

Editor—"Yes. We have arranged for two reporters to handle the news of the president's wife, one for each of his children, one for the household pets and still another to cover his country relatives who are visiting Washington." Owner—"But what men have you got to handle the news of the president himself?" Editor—"Nobody. Confound it, I knew there was something I forgot!"—Puck.

### Bounty for Children.

A landlord at Bartonville, near Paris, says the Mathis has offered to let a three-roomed cottage at a rental of \$50 a year, with a reduction of \$2 for every child in the family.

Dogs and cats are rule like. But it must be remembered that their acutely developed nervous system, which renders them such watchers, also makes them keen and sensitive. Thus the high notes of a trumpet or even of a violin are a dog, who will howl in indignation. On the other hand, many dogs pleasure. Cats, on the other hand, are fond of music. But no animals appear to be from keen, harsh sounds, and more in smooth, soft, soothing "diapason" notes. A kind of music most agreeable to the intelligent dog.